

FBIS-LAM-87-067
Wednesday
8 April 1987
Vol VI No 067

Daily Report

LATIN AMERICA

**SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER**



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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|--|---|
| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Middle East & South Asia ReviewInter-Arab AffairsIslamic AffairsPalestinian AffairsOPEC AffairsSouth Asian Regional AffairsArab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">AlgeriaChadEgyptLibyaMauritaniaMoroccoSudanTunisiaWestern SaharaArabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none">BahrainKuwaitOmanPDRYQatarSaudi ArabiaUnited Arab EmiratesYemen Arab RepublicIraqIsraelJordanLebanonSyriaSouth Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none">AfghanistanBangladeshIndiaIranMaldivesNepal & BhutanPakistanSri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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FBIS

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RADIO STATION WORKERS SUSPEND REGULAR BROADCASTS

PY011730 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] As of this moment, personnel of the radio stations belonging to the Official Radio Broadcasting Service will not transmit normal programming. This is in protest of the lack of sensitivity on the part of Communications Secretariat authorities regarding the demands that have been submitted and the failure to pay benefits in January.

The radio stations of the Official Radio Broadcasting Service will remain in network with LRA-1 Radio Nacional Buenos Aires until further notice.

CGT, GOVERNMENT REACH ANTI-INFLATION AGREEMENT

PY080240 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0122 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (DYN) -- The Radical Civic Union [UCR] Administration and the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] tonight decided to join forces to struggle against inflation and preserve the purchasing power of wages through "decisiveness and a sharing of responsibilities." This amounts to a virtual truce in the Government-CGT confrontation and a promising start for Labor Minister Carlos Alderete's efforts toward a social pact.

The two parties have agreed that "the foundation for the discussion of in-depth problems should be laid through a readjustment of the minimum wage in order to effectively overcome the chasm "between prices and salaries, and that "there can be no social dialogue in peace and without confrontation without an immediate solution to the critical decline of the purchasing power of the income of workers, pensioners, and retirees."

The labor minister will lunch with the leaders of the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) tomorrow and will later contact other business groups in an effort to involve the employers in this quest and make them participate in this ambitious attempt to reaching an agreement. [passage omitted]

NAVY DEPUTY CHIEF ADMITS MILITARY WRONGDOING

PY031251 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Mar 87 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Navy deputy commander Vice-Admiral Maximo Rivero Kelly yesterday voiced criticism of the behavior of military personnel in the war against subversion but asked judges to be fair with junior officers who were "led by us and by discipline to this situation."

In a document entitled "Thoughts of a Seaman" published by the daily LA NACION yesterday, Rivero Kelly said that the Navy as a whole thought the war had been a fair one. He nevertheless admitted that "we fought with passion, and in that passion we became radical, and did not conceive of anything more than stamping out the enemy and anything that could allow him to subsist or hide."

"The clamour of battle made us forget that armies in battles begin to look like their enemies," said the military officer in obvious reference to the cruel methods used by the military to repress subversives.

Rivero Kelly has been summoned by the Comodoro Rivadavia Federal Appeals Court to answer the charges of human rights abuses.

"We saw the daily pain of our parents, brothers, sons and friends but not that of the parents and brothers of our enemies. We fought with everything we had to re-establish peace and we did it," said the officer.

"We have submitted ourselves to the Constitution, the only thing we would not be able to understand would be injustice with our junior officers, who did not have the chance to choose," he said. He explained that "the battle and the pain of our bleeding nation did not let us see how our cunning enemies were sons of the same land, and how we are all sons of that third group who stood by and did not fight."

The officer concluded by asking his fellow countrymen to understand "this national drama in which the Navy cries from the lack of understanding and blindness of those who do not want to see how the future of this great nation must be built."

Sources yesterday disclosed parts of the testimony of retired General Adcel Vilas before the Bahia Blanca Federal Appeals Court.

"At no point in his extensive (170-page) testimony did Vilas speak of legal means in the repression of subversion, what he did use in numerous occasions was the term 'according to regulations'," said the sources.

The former Third Army Corps deputy commander revealed details of how military intelligence operated, quoting a text saying "the aim of psychological operations was to win, preserve, and reinforce civilian support for the war against subversion."

As to information issued at the time that did not reflect the truth, Vilas said that "truth in itself did not always guarantee success, as it was not always believed."

Vilas reportedly claimed that clandestine detention centers were not illegal because "they operated according to military regulations. Senior officers knew of their existence, the food was supplied by the Army's usual providers."

In other news, Fifth Army Corps Commander General Enrique Bonifacino is included on a list of retired and serving officers to be summoned by the Mendoza Federal Appeals Court between tomorrow and June 30, revealed a Bahia Blanca daily.

Federal prosecutors Julio Cesar Strassera and Luis Moreno Ocampo yesterday claimed that the defence attorneys of the officers accused of committing human rights crimes at the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA) were trying to "obstruct and delay" the judicial process and "hide the atrocities committed" at the school.

Strassera, in turn, was accused by retired Rear-Admiral Horacio Mayorga of being partial and having a bad memory. Mayorga referred to Strassera's affirmation that when terrorism appeared "this was not Lebanon, bombs did not go off everyday and people could walk on the streets."

Former de facto President Reinaldo Bignone said yesterday he did not agree with statements in President Raul Alfonsin's speech in Las Perdices, Cordoba, which pointed to the takeover of military chiefs "with another sense of responsibility" as an important factor in bringing back democracy to Argentina.

JOINT MILITARY TALKS BEGIN WITH BRAZIL 1 APRIL

PY012147 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- For the first time since their creation last century, the Argentine and Brazilian Armies yesterday started a three-day encounter to look into the possibility of reaching a military strategy agreement for bilateral cooperation and integration.

Defence Secretary Alfredo Mosso presided at the opening ceremony of the Argentine-Brazilian Strategic Studies Symposium to be held through Thursday.

The symposium is the result of the so-called Iguazu statement, signed by President Raul Alfonsin and Jose Sarney in 1985. Mosso, who called for the "expansion of military relations with Brazil," explained the talks will close military agreements which were not signed in a meeting held last year between military representatives from both nations.

Discussions fell through last year due to differing viewpoints on strategic points and the existence of a hypothesis of conflict between the nations.

Joint Chiefs-of-Staff Teodoro Waldner stressed at the opening session the need to create "a geopolitical space" between both countries that will lead to the development of Argentina, Brazil and their neighbours.

BRIEFS

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIALS APPOINTED -- Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (DYN) -- Following a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin to review the social security policy, Labor Minister Carlos Alderete today announced the members of his cabinet. Alderete announced that Varlos Chavarria will be the labor secretary, that Felix Perez will be the labor undersecretary, and Jorge Eguitegui will be the new undersecretary for technical and administrative coordination. Alderete also announced that Horacio Ferro will work with him and that the current social security undersecretary, Roberto Bigatti, will be confirmed in his post. [Text] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2108 GMT 1 Apr 87 PY]

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LA PAZ 6 APRIL

PY071934 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 CMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] a ceremony was held this morning in the National Telecommunications enterprise, ENTEL, building with the participation of a PRC delegation, ENTEL authorities and personnel, and the permanent secretaries of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, MNR, executive board.

The PRC delegation arrived in the country yesterday to participate in the main celebrations to commemorate the 9 April 1952 revolution. Speeches were made by ENTEL General Manager German Quiroga, PRC delegation head (Den Hai), and MNR Permanent Secretary Carlos Ponce Sanjines.

Their speeches noted the need to strengthen friendly ties between the political parties they represent to attain progress for their respective countries. The 9 April 1952 revolution was also recalled, as well as the structural changes it provoked in favor of the majority of the people.

ENTEL General Manager German Quiroga defended the government's current policy adding that, thanks to this, ENTEL has become the second most profitable state company. He said ENTEL is the second most important company in the country. He then denied the government is conducting a policy against the people. A negative factor has been inflation which affected us until 2 years ago, undermining the interests of the majority of the people and workers.

The PRC guests were feted with a vin d'honneur. The PRC delegation is made up of (Li Den Hai), undersecretary of the PRC Central Committee International Liaison Department, Li Yan, section chief of this department, (Wan Ben Ben), another member of the same department, and (He Sio Bao), interpreter of the same department.

The PRC delegation this morning paid a formal visit to the Congress president. Afterward, (Li Ben Hai) told journalists his country wishes to cooperate in developing our two countries. He also said he and the president of Congress have agreed to struggle for the preservation of world peace.

DURAN REPORTS 'COUNTRY CALM,' NO PRISONERS

PY041527 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran has reported in Government House that the country is calm. He added that there are no political prisoners in Bolivia and that there is no social unrest or issues that could be the cause of political tension or unrest. The following is what the interior minister said regarding what happened with the two men who were recently arrested:

[Begin recording] [Duran] The country is calm. Everything is normal. At present, there are no people under arrest. Those who were detained yesterday for questioning have been released.

[Reporter] Have any charges been raised against them?

[Duran] No, none at all, which is why they were released. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Regretting the incidents that occurred last night, the interior minister told La Red Panamericana that the attitude of some extremist university sectors violates the commitment made to lift all pressures while the dialogue between the government and the Bolivian Labor Confederation is continuing.

Student groups attacked the MNR [Nationalist Democratic Action] headquarters located on Prado Street. They also caused serious damage to a military school bus and blockaded main city streets.

Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran said that instead of helping to solve problems, these actions are determining the dialogue. He stated that the university violence is being promoted by Trotskyite sector interested in creating political unrest. He added that in view of this, I have instructed the Bolivian police to adopt drastic measures to safeguard social peace. He warned: In my capacity as interior minister, I will not tolerate new disorders and I will implement the full power of the law.

COMIBOL AGREES NOT TO DISMISS MORE WORKERS

PY071437 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] No more workers will be dismissed from the Bolivian Mining Corporation [COMIBOL] according to a decision the government and the COB [Bolivian Labor Confederation] made yesterday during a meeting.

Mining Minister Jaime Villalobos said, that in this way, the government is consenting to one of the mineworkers' petitions. He also explained that nonetheless, the COMIBOL is entitled to transfer workers from an unproductive mine to a development project in (Chololque).

During the meeting yesterday, the government and the COB also discussed the closure of the Cororo Mine. Counting workers administrative personnel, this mine currently employs 250 people. The mining minister said that the discussion over the closure of this mine is hindering the development and exploitation of other mines. He said that, for example, despite the fact that the Huanuni mine has a well-defined plan, workers must nonetheless be transferred to other districts.

He said the COMIBOL currently has 3,500 idle workers of whom 1,200 will be transferred. It is possible that the remaining workers will seek retirement because they will not agree to be transferred. In turn, the mine leaders said that the transfer issue cannot be discussed as long as the workers' salary is not defined.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO SIGN NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

PY031929 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Apr 87 p A8

[Text] Rex Nazareth, 49, president of the Brazilian National Commission for Nuclear Energy (CNEN), yesterday said Brazil will not sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). Nazareth made this comment during a conference for the International Promotion of the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy which is being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Nazareth supported the theory that the NPT is an instrument which favors only those countries that belong to the "Atomic Club" (United States, USSR, Germany [as published], the UK, France, the PRC and India). Last year these countries made over \$76 billion "from the deals which they want to keep exclusive." He explained that \$30 billion was received for the maintenance of the [number indistinct] reactors in operation throughout the world; the construction of 157 additional reactors yielded \$33 billion; and the sale of the fuel elements (enriched uranium) produced \$11 billion [figures as published].

"These world powers, under the pretext of containing the proliferation of nuclear devices for military use, try to prevent the technological development of their client-countries," Nazareth said. According to him, the possession of know-how also produces at least \$20 billion more a year from by-products of the nuclear process, such as the elementary phosphorous and pharmaceutically pure phosphoric acid for use in food (used in practically all canned foods).

Countries like Brazil and Argentina are trying to establish a front to overcome the objections of countries which control nuclear technology and have made the signing of the NPT a prerequisite for gaining access to certain technologies. "The safeguards imposed by the NPT imply placing our country and our industry under the control and supervision of our competitors, while they keep everything secret, from car models and computer chips to shoes and dresses fashions," Nazareth stated.

VISIT BY PRESIDENT OF PERUVIAN CONGRESS

PY071539 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Apr (AFP) -- Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo, president of the Peruvian Congress and Senate, who arrived in Brasilia today, met with Brazilian President Jose Sarney and discussed the Latin American integration. Sarney and Villanueva also discussed the international situation and Brazilian-Peruvian relations. Villanueva conveyed to Sarney a special greeting from Peruvian President Alan Garcia. He also met with Humberto Lucena, president of the Brazilian Senate. The two legislators discussed bilateral issues, the relations between the two parliaments, the foreign debt problem, and the Latin American parliament.

Today, the president of the Peruvian Congress and Senate was received by deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies and the Brazilian Constituent Assembly. Villanueva presided over a working lunch at the Peruvian Embassy in Brasilia. Tonight he will be feted by Brazilian congressmen.

JOINT-VENTURE ESTABLISHED WITH PRC COMPANY

PYO31242 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Mar 87 p 23

[Text] The PRC is interested in Brazilian raw materials and high-technology products. In keeping with this, Cynbras, a joint-venture [preceding word given in English] between the Universal Group and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation -- CITIC, a state-owned PRC company this week was created. CITIC will control 70 percent of the capital of the newly-formed enterprise.

CITIC Vice President Wei Mingyi, who is already in Brazil for the opening ceremony, explained that deals will be initially made through the barter [preceding word given in English] system because the two countries have domestic marketing shortcomings and foreign exchange problems.

In exchange for Brazilian products, the PRC is offering petroleum, coke, minerals, and equipment. The trade between the two countries is currently based on the Brazilian sale of iron and steel products and on the PRC sale of coal and petroleum. In 1986, the trade between the two countries totaled \$1 billion and the Brazilian surplus totaled \$300 million. In 1985, the trade between the two countries totaled \$1.4 billion and the Brazilian surplus totaled \$500 million. The drop is explained by the slump in oil prices.

According to Mingyi, the PRC is interested in balancing trade, and increasing both imports and exports. This is the second joint-venture between PRC and Brazilian companies (the first was the Minmetals company, headquartered in Rio de Janeiro), and CITIC's first joint-venture in Latin America.

ZAIRIAN, HUNGARIAN TRANSPORT MINISTERS TO VISIT

PYO61505 Brasilia Radio Nacional das Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Two foreign transport ministers will visit Brasilia this week.

[Begin live relay from Brasilia by reporter Walter Veludo] The Zairian State Commissioner for Transport and Communication (Sampassa Milombe) will make contact with officials at Itamaraty. His visit follows Zairian President Moboto Seko's visit to Brazil last February.

Last February the two countries signed an agreement by which a Brazilian company will conduct mining works at a gold mine in (Kilomoto), a savanna region of Zaire. This agreement also includes the construction of a road in Kilomoto. The road project will be discussed by Minister (Sampassa) with Brazilian officials. The government of Zaire is also interested in having Brazilian companies carry out transportation works in other regions of Zaire.

The other minister to begin his visit to Brazil today is Hungarian Transportation Minister Lajos Urban who will contact Itamaraty and Transportation Ministry officials. The Foreign Relations Ministry has not given any details of possible transportation agreements with Hungary. [end relay]

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT SOARES RETURNS TO LISBON

PY052114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Portuguese President Mario Soares today returned to Lisbon at 1220 (1520 GMT) after a 12-day visit to Brazil.

President Soares was seen off at the airport by Brazilian President Jose Sarney despite the fact Brazilian protocol says that task belongs to the foreign minister.

CENTRAL BANK DISCLOSES FOREIGN RESERVE FIGURES

PY061836 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Apr 87 p 20

[Figures as published]

[Text] Brazil's hard currency reserves stood at \$4,901,000,000 last November. However, if accounts receivable up to 90 days are included -- the IMF concept of liquidity -- these reserves totaled \$7,347,000,000. This information was disclosed by the Central Bank with a 4-month time lag, a month later than is customarily done. This delay reflects the concern of the directorate of the Central Bank External Department over press reports on Brazil's hard currency and gold reserves position following the declaration of the moratorium.

The Central Bank figures show that the actual foreign currency reserves -- the cash-flow concept of reserves -- has dropped by 58.98 percent, from \$7,792,000,000 in May to \$4,901,000,000 in November 1986. When the moratorium was declared on 20 February 1987, President Sarney announced that Brazil's foreign reserves stood at \$3.6 billion. He then said this level of foreign reserves justified the suspension of interest payments on the medium- and long-term foreign debt (\$99.6 billion) to stop further depletion. The reserves began dropping in October 1986 as the result of increased imports and decreased exports.

Applying the liquidity concept adopted by the IMF, the foreign reserves have reduced by 41.81 percent, from \$10,419,000,000 in May to \$7,347,000,000 in November 1986.

SARNEY CREATES COMMISSION FOR FOREIGN DEBT

PY070158 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Brazilian President Jose Sarney signed a decree a little while ago creating the Commission for the Negotiation of the Foreign Debt [Commissao da Negociacion da Divida Externa]. A special ambassador for foreign debt affairs will be appointed. In addition to this special ambassador, the other members of the commission will be the finance minister, the president of the Central Bank, an Itamaratory representative a Banco de Brasil representative, and National Security Council representative.

FUNARO TRAVELS TO U.S. TO RENEGOTIATE DEBT

PY071345 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro left yesterday for the United States where he will renegotiate the Brazilian foreign debt.

One of the main issues of his trip is to discuss an adequate formula with which to renegotiate the foreign debt with the presidents of the creditor banks. [passage omitted]

Central Bank Official to U.S.

PY071912 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Carlos Eduardo de Freitas, president of the Central Bank Foreign Affairs department, said that Brazil needs a new \$4 billion foreign loan to be able to meet its 1987 balance of payment obligations.

This issue is being discussed by Central Bank President Francisco Gros with the creditor banks. Gros is accompanying Finance Minister Dilson Funaro in the United States.

MINISTER FUNARO VIEWS FOREIGN DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY071849 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Apr 87 p 12

["Text" of interview with Finance Minister Dilson Funaro by O GLOBO on 5 April in Sao Paulo]

[Text] GLOBO - Sir, what will you propose to the foreign bankers and economic officials on the foreign debt?

Funaro - The Brazilian position, which we made public some time ago and we have emphasized since the suspension of interest payments, is that the creditor countries are also responsible for the debt crisis. I believe this position has been understood because the IMF internal document to be discussed this April already suggests the Brazilian thesis will be discussed with all the other countries.

GLOBO - How will the debt negotiation be handled?

Funaro - Brazil's objective will be to pursue, together with creditor bankers and governments, the mechanisms to facilitate the rescheduling of the Brazilian debts. The negotiation of the Brazilian debt will require a long-term discussion process.

GLOBO - Will it be possible to know the assessment the creditors make of the new Brazilian economic plan during the upcoming round of negotiations?

Funaro - Brazil continues to have the third largest trade surplus in the world and only 1 percent of world trade. Brazil makes a really great effort to service its debt. We have to discuss a few points, especially the cost of the debt which we all know is quite heavy.

GLOBO - The suspended interest payments on credits to Brazil have not been recorded as losses by the Japanese banks as they have been by the U.S. banks. How do you view this difference in treatment.

Funaro - The European banks have recorded the Brazilian debt as a loss for quite some time. This means that each bank has a different attitude, depending on the law of each country. This should cause no surprise. We knew this was going to happen. We must not look at this as a tragedy, but as a negotiating position that should be clearly defined. For Brazil, the difference between paying \$12 billion or \$9 billion is that in the latter instance, we will have \$3 billion left to do business with the same creditor countries. Like this we can import and not curtail Brazil's growth. This is the big difference. To obtain the \$12 billion trade surplus in 1986, we held back our imports to the lowest level in the past 8 years.

GLOBO - Will Brazil seek long-term refinancing?

Funaro - There are many options for refinancing: Conversion of the debt, capitalization of the debt, conversion of the interest into investments, and refinancing strictly speaking. The important thing is to choose.

GLOBO - Will it help to go to the United States with the news that a new oil well has been discovered?

Funaro - The discovery of a new oil well in the Amazonas is very good news. But everyone knows about Brazil's wealth, and everyone knows -- and this is important -- that we had to invest for several years to make that discovery. We cannot stop these investments. And this is exactly the bone of contention with the IMF. In 1981, 1982, and 1983, the IMF proposed -- and Brazil accepted -- to cut all investments. Thus, the IMF contended, there would be more products to export and this would generate foreign exchange with which to pay a larger portion of our debt. This in turn would not have had to be refinanced. All the arguing begins here.

GLOBO - Have you had a chance to talk with President Sarney about his meeting with the labor leaders yesterday [Saturday 4 April]?

Funaro - I talked with the president last night and he was satisfied with the meeting. He said that the meeting was very positive. He has spoken with various sectors of society and will continue to hear others. This is very important because each sector looks at the problems from a different angle. Broad discussions like the ones being conducted help the sectors, the president, and the ministers to gain a larger vision.

GLOBO - And the criticism the trade unionists made of the Cruzado II Plan?

Funaro - The problem did not arise from the failure of Cruzado II. The consumption of fuel, especially alcohol, had reached such levels that would be forcing us to sharply increase the Pro-alcohol [Fuel Alcohol Production Program] in 2 years time.

DIE WELT INTERVIEWS PINOCHET BEFORE POPE'S VISIT

DW030731 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Mar 87 p 4

[Interview with President Augusto Pinochet by DIE WELT editor Florian Nehm "immediately prior to Pope John Paul II's visit to Chile"; Pinochet answered questions in writing -- place not given]

[Text] WELT: Mr President, Pope John Paul II will visit Chile in the first week of April. When will you meet him, and what will you say to him?

Pinochet: A country with a Christian tradition like Chile awaits the visit of Pope John Paul II with great inner peace and joy. I will pay tribute to the pope and his high office and express our deeply felt desire to remain true to Christian values.

On that occasion I will also convey to him the enormous gratitude of my government and the entire Chilean people for his mediation of the border conflict with our sister republic of Argentina. Pope John Paul II is a true symbol of peace in the world, and that is of special importance in Chile. My meeting with his holiness will also serve to explain to him our efforts to establish a new democratic order.

WELT: What do you expect politically from the visit of the Vatican's head of state?

Pinochet: The pope comes as our confessor. It is therefore not possible to speak of political consequences of his visit. I think there will be people trying to take political advantage of the pope's words, to deduce selfish interpretations from it, and to attach an importance to it that it does not have. Here lies the responsibility of those who are to explain the pope's message. That explanation must be true and must exclude political abuse.

WELT: You have criticized Chile's bishops conference as "a political party." What is your relationship with the hierarchy of the Catholic Church?

Pinochet: To begin with, I must correct you. I did not maintain that the bishops conference is a political party. What I once said, after I had read a public statement by the bishops conference, was that this specific statement was more a political than a religious one.

I can tell you relations between the government and the church hierarchy are normal. There are some problems with certain political sectors. They are engaged politically and use their priestly office to that end. That is what the government rejects and deplores.

WELT: Opposition groups have announced "actions." Will there be demonstrations against you?

Pinochet: There are certain political groups that have tried to exploit the holy father's visit to their political advantage. Those groups are supported from abroad.

Some of them have publicly announced their intention to provoke agitation and disorder. Others have been preparing actions aimed at the foreign press.

Parts of the opposition are trying to distort the situation in our country, feigning difficulties and general problems consistent with the picture they have painted of Chile abroad. They are doing so by means of a permanent and expensive disinformation campaign. I am sure some news agencies and foreign media will show the world an apocalyptic vision of Chile. It serves to revive the worn-out leftist slogans of 1973.

WELT: About 2,000 reporters will accompany the pope through the country for 1 week. What view of Chile would you like to convey to us, the foreign reporters, who criticize you so sharply?

Pinochet: I have criticized the campaign of disinformation and lies Soviet communism has launched against us. That also applies to those who refuse to see our country's reality and let themselves be carried away by the propaganda campaign of international Marxism.

There is an objective truth, and we want it to be conveyed abroad. Chile was saved from falling to a communist tyranny. It is the same tyranny that suppresses millions of men and women all over the world, the same that built the infamous Berlin Wall, the same that has suffocated many peoples' ardent desire for freedom. When we freed ourselves from that danger, we began an evolutionary process toward a new democracy that we have come very close to.

Any objective observer can see the obvious improvement in the Chileans' standard of living, in particular the poor people's. They were discriminated against the most during the decades of the socialist state economy that prevailed in our country even prior to the Marxists' accession to office.

Likewise, the existence of a free opposition press -- newspapers, magazines, and broadcast stations -- can be observed. They work freely and just have to act within the legal limits, which partly date from the times of former governments and are similar to those of Western countries.

The unrestricted activities of the labor unions and the cultural and students' organizations are another sign that we live in a country where human rights are respected and protected in the broadest sense.

WELT: In 12 months the junta will have to nominate a candidate for the plebiscite scheduled for March 1989. Would you like to govern for another 8 years? Would you accept a candidacy, or are you thinking about a successor?

Pinochet: The Chilean Constitution was confirmed in a free, secret, and informed plebiscite by more than 60 percent of the population. It clearly stipulates the election of the next president. It says the Armed Forces commander in chief and the Police Corps director general must agree on and propose one person for the Presidency. That proposal must be made at least 90 days before the end of the present period of office and will be approved or rejected by the people in a free, secret, and informed plebiscite. The person proposed can be any citizen who fulfills the requirements in the Constitution.

WELT: According to the Chilean Constitution, the junta's candidate can rule for another year, even if he loses the plebiscite. How can a president exercise power so long without legitimacy?

Pinochet: It is not like that. It is not the junta's candidate who rules for another year after losing a plebiscite.

When the people reject a candidate, an open presidential election, together with parliamentary elections, have to take place within a year. In that case, however, the current government continues in office for the period between the plebiscite and the following elections. It could not be otherwise.

WELT: Enterprises and farmers are careful with long-term investments, because they do not know what comes after Pinochet. When will you put your cards on the table?

Pinochet: That is wrong. There are new investments and new projects every day. The country has confidence in the democratic process, which must be implemented in accordance with the constitution. During the past 2 years we have seen an increasing interest by foreign investors.

Let me also add that we are opening up new paths to reduce foreign debt and to promote direct foreign investments. As a result, \$250 million of our debt was converted into foreign investment by January 1987. Chile's foreign debt was reduced by more than \$1 billion.

The success in that field is a result of a reliable and realistic economic policy that guarantees stable rules for investors and is based on private initiative, the free market economy, and openness to international trade.

WELT: What part will the political parties and the trade unions in Chile play from now on?

Pinochet: The trade unions will continue to play the role they played in the past years, as befits them. They have to defend the workers' legitimate rights. The Chilean trade union movement has been strengthened and will be able to develop further in complete freedom without being subordinated to the interests and dealings of political parties. That was particularly bad during the Marxist government, when the workers organizations were subject to the Communist Party's tactics and pressure.

As far as the political parties are concerned, I proclaimed on 11 March the constitutional law that regulates their activity. You must consider that for the first time in Chile's history a legal norm was created to regulate the parties' activities, providing rights and duties that must be in accordance with the general welfare of the state. Such an important activity requires clear legal norms. It must be aware of its responsibility and have the framework to develop, because the parties must not monopolize the people's participation. They must not fall back into the serious faults that regime's accession to power with only one-third of the votes.

WELT: The opposition parties are more at variance than ever. Does that situation satisfy you?

Pinochet: You have certainly noticed how freely the various party groups can pursue their policies. The government is not interested in their united or disunited action. It is, indeed, interesting that the opposition that calls itself democratic is unable to assume a reasonable and consistent attitude. On the contrary, it concentrates on criticizing absolutely everything the government does. In some cases it promotes demonstrations against law and order.

Certain circles of the opposition maintain sharp contradictions. They pretend to defend democracy, but they have shown in practice that they are closer to the enemies of democracy, so they make a pact and act in accord with the communists.

WELT: CDU Secretary General Heiner Geissler criticizes you for systematically persecuting the Chilean Christian Democrats and their leader, Gabriel Valdes. What do you say to that?

Pinochet: You are a witness to the complete freedom with which the Christian Democrats and Mr Gabriel Valdes can pursue their political activities. They express their opinion in various media publicly. They gather publicly and privately. Mr Valdes holds conferences, gives speeches, and attacks the government and the president.

When he was imprisoned, the courts were responsible for that. They were in accordance with the legal norms defined long before this government. All citizens are subjected to those laws. Mr Valdes is one of them.

Certainly such events have been distorted abroad. They have been described as persecution or suppression. That is nothing but a vulgar lie, which is only accepted by credulous people.

WELT: Conservative party groups have founded the "Partido de Renovacion Nacional." Is that a political line guaranteeing a continuity of the Constitution in your sense?

Pinochet: My government ranks before the parties. It is a national unity government representing the feelings and thoughts of the broadest and most different sectors of the people. We therefore have no commitments toward party organizations.

WELT: The parties of the left, of the former People's Front, will not be able to participate in the elections. How representative can a democracy be when almost one-third of the voters are excluded?

Pinochet: Marxist and leftist groupings do not at all represent one-third of the voters. I can tell you that Nazism in your country represented a remarkable force. Nonetheless it is prohibited by law in the FRG today, and that provides no reason to criticize German democracy for lacking popular support.

Our Constitution guarantees the basic defense against a totalitarian attack. Chile's historical experience forces us to maintain such protection of the democratic system. Only that can prevent the purveyors of class conflict and totalitarian ideology from destroying it again.

Why should democracy allow itself to be abused and the people's freedom to be suppressed?

WELT: During the almost 14 years of military government, terrorism from left and right has increased. How will a civil government be able to cope with it?

Pinochet: Article 9 of our Constitution declares any kind of terrorism a violation of human rights. In our country terrorist groups follow the orders of Soviet communism. They want guerrilla warfare. That is proved by the huge arms arsenal found in the north. Communism will never forget the defeat it suffered at the hands of the Chilean people on 11 September 1973. The attempted assassination, whose intended victim I was, was a clear sign of a violent predisposition. I believe that today every government head and every leader of the free world is exposed to terrorist danger. The attempted assassination of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, the assassination of Italian personages by the Red Brigades, and the criminal actions of the Baader-Meinhof Gang in Germany or of the Shining Path in Peru all prove that terrorism is a worldwide phenomenon and threatens the peoples' freedom.

I therefore consider it imperative that free societies do everything possible to introduce worldwide appropriate measures against that communist attack. Only then can the citizens' security and freedom on the one hand, and existing human rights, on the other hand, be guaranteed. That is our lasting concern. That defense must be practicable and effective.

WELT: The "Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front" terrorist group has announced further attacks against you. Are you frightened?

Pinochet: I was never frightened. When we assumed the historical mission of saving Chile from communism, we knew it would not be an easy task. I have said repeatedly that my life is devoted to serving my fatherland and freedom.

WELT: The human rights report published by UN reporter Fernando Vollio Jimenez criticizes "permanent and serious violations of human rights" and "mental and physical torture by security forces" in Chile. What do you say to that?

Pinochet: I have already told you that terrorism is the most important threat to human rights. Here particularly we are in a very unjust situation and are subjected to a double standard. When security forces arrest a terrorist or round up an extremist cell, we are showered with opposition propaganda. Front organizations distort the facts using the pretext of human rights.

Why do those people not think about Marxist aggression and its means? The Chilean Armed Forces were never involved in torture.

On the other hand, it is not honest to accuse a country that is decisively on its way to democracy of human rights' violations and simultaneously absolve Cuba. The human rights situation in the countries under communist yoke is deliberately being ignored.

WELT: The UN report concludes human rights will be secured in Chile only after the introduction of democracy. How would you as elected president tackle the problem?

Pinochet: The struggle for freedom of 11 September 1973, which ended the communist regime in our country, primarily aimed to protect human rights and secure freedom and sovereignty in our homeland. It is a fact proved worldwide that the socialist-Marxist system violates human rights most seriously.

This very government has created conditions for a democratic regime. It will guarantee far-reaching individual rights. There is freedom and social and economic progress in Chile. Living conditions are being improved and poverty is decreasing, but our accusers do not pay attention to that.

What would have become of Chile without the military takeover in 1973? What would have happened if the so-called People's Front had accomplished its goal of incorporating us into the Soviet sphere?

WELT: In the past few months 1,200 Chileans were permitted to return from exile. Why were another 2,500 exiles refused permission?

Pinochet: The government is making efforts to solve the exile problem, and it has already made progress. However, it is important to explain how that problem came up. When Chile was freed from the communist government the country was on the edge of civil war. Two intransigent sides faced each other, and armed paramilitary gangs devastated the countryside and were preparing for a fratricidal war, which they intended to bring about.

When order was restored, many politicians and Marxist agitators sought asylum in embassies and left the country. Others were sentenced by independent courts in accordance with the then acknowledged law. Their crimes had been defined by the laws of the Republic long before they committed the crimes for which they were accused. After being found guilty and sentenced to prison, they were permitted to leave the country instead. Other violent criminals left of their own accord. Those who were exiled brought it upon themselves by the state of war they inflicted on the country.

Now it is our decision to permit all those to return who have no obvious terrorist past. Caution is required, however, to protect the citizens from such elements. It is the government's duty to guarantee its citizens' peace and tranquillity. There are some bad cases among the exiles who, after their return, participated in subversive and terrorist atrocities.

WELT: In Washington, Chilean officer Armando Fernandez Larios gave himself up to U.S. authorities. He confessed to having been involved in the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier at the order of high ranking officials. Were you informed about that action?

Pinochet: The Fernandez Larios affair is a matter for the judiciary. That gentleman appeared in court when the U.S. Government moved for his extradition because of his alleged participation in Orlando Letelier's death. At the time he maintained his innocence and that corresponded with all the other evidence offered. Now he incriminates himself under rather unclear circumstances. Well, that is a problem the courts have to solve.

WELT: German teacher Beatrice Brinkmann has been imprisoned for 6 months without legal proceedings in the south Chilean town of Valdivia. What is Mrs Brinkmann accused of? When will she be released or put on trial?

Pinochet: Mrs Brinkmann was imprisoned in accordance with Article 8, Law No 17-789. She is accused of violating the weapons control law. The law forbids the organization, membership, financing, equipping support, training, or promotion of private militia, fighting groups, or militarily organized parties.

During the trial, Mrs Brinkmann made use of every legal opportunity, as stipulated in the law. Sentence will be passed at the end of the trial.

That means it is not an arbitrary arrest by the authorities but a legal proceeding. The courts will decide completely independently, in accordance with the laws all members of our society have to respect.

WELT: The international banks praise the Chilean Government for its exemplary reliability in paying its foreign debt. Brazil, however, out of consideration for the social disadvantages for the poor, decided to suspend its payments. How high are the social costs of your austerity policy?

Pinochet: The point is not "austerity" for the sake of austerity or indifference toward social problems. The problem is to find a responsible way of acting for true development. Chile has always met its commitments and will do so in the future. Simultaneously, the government takes care of direct assistance to the poor, special programs for social housing, health, education, justice, and labor. The results are positive. The country has made progress.

5 ARRESTED IN PARK BEING HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY071315 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 0930 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Judge Advocate Lorenzo Andrade has ordered that the five people who were placed at this disposal after the incidents at O'Higgins Park will be held incommunicado. The five detainees were involved in the incidents which occurred during a mass said by Pope John Paul II when 38 persons were arrested. Most of those arrested were immediately released, but summoned to appear at the fourth police court to answer charges of participating in street riots. The five persons who were ordered incommunicado face charges of aggression against Carabineros and against the people who attended the mass. During the incidents 2 people suffered bullet wounds and a police car was hit by 31 bullets, according to a Carabineros report. The five detainees are Jose Antonio Gonzalez Urzua, 20, Julio Garrido Alegria, 21, Marco Antonio Soto Toro, 23, (Herman Pizarro Huenchumin), 21, and (Angel Custodio Zamora Cansino), 34.

CARACOL RADIO REPORTERS CONFIRM CENSORSHIP

PA042127 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1508 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Bogota, 4 Apr (DPA) -- The reporters of the Colombian CARACOL radio network today reiterated that their reports from Santiago, Chile, were censored by the Chilean Government and they denied the official version given by Chilean Ambassador to Colombia Alvaro Salvadores Salvi.

CARACOL, which was covering live from Santiago Pope John Paul II's visit through Radio Minería, was notified that it had to suspend the reports, so its reporters went to Buenos Aires, where they continued their work.

According to Salvadores Salvi, the suspension of CARACOL's transmissions was due to a break in the contract between the two radio stations and was not the result of any action by the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

Yamid Amat, news director of the Colombian radio network, said that although there was no official statement, it was evident that Radio Minería's decision to discontinue providing its channels was due to government pressures.

CARACOL's journalistic team includes former Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds, who confirmed the existence of the censorship.

STATE OF SIEGE MEETING RESTRICTION ISSUED

PY080353 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The Office of the Chief of the Zone in State of Emergency of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province today issued Decree No 49 which annuls Decrees No 43 and 44, and establishes that meetings to be held in public places must have the authorization of the chief of the zone in state of emergency. The text of the decree states the following:

1. Decrees No 43 and 44 of 4 Apr 1986 are hereby annulled.
2. During the present state of exception, all meetings to be held in public places must be authorized by the chief of the zone in state of emergency.
3. The application for this authorization must be submitted to a chief of zone in state of emergency with four copies, 15 days in advance of the meeting, and should be signed by at least two persons, giving their full names, address and (?run) [Centralized National Registry] numbers.

The decrees further states that the applications from legally recognized organizations, or entities that are in the process of being formed according to the laws, should be signed by their legal representatives. The applicants shall state in the application that they are fully aware of all sections of this decree.

4. The persons who have signed the application will be held legally responsible for the actions that may take place during the event or because of it.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR IMF MEETING

PY070144 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Chilean Finance Minister Hernan Buchi tonight traveled to Washington to participate in the 28th annual meeting of the IMF Governors' Council. Buchi will attend the meeting as an IMF governor. He will also participate in the 31st meeting of the World Bank development committee. The meetings of the interim and development committees of the IMF and World Bank respectively, are scheduled to take place from 7 to 10 April. Hernan Buchi will hold several meetings with high-ranking officials of both organizations, and with representatives of various international financial institutions. Minister Buchi is due to return to the country at the end of this week.

ROME DAILY INTERVIEWS LAGOS ON OPPOSITION UNITY

PM261642 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 22-23 Mar 87 p 9 (AVANTI! Della Domenica supplement)

[Interview with Chilean Socialist Party leader Ricardo Lagos by Piero Eleuteri in Bologna; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Eleuteri] Why is it that after 13 years of dictatorship the opposition has still not succeeded in establishing a joint platform in the struggle against the regime?

[Lagos] We Socialists say that progress has not been made toward greater opposition unity because of certain instances of splittism. We have said that there has been splittism on the part of sectors linked with the Center which refuse to unite with the Communist Party and want to exclude it from the negotiating table from the outset, and we have also said that there is splittism on the part of Communist sectors that refuse to accept that certain forms of struggle must be approached collectively.

[Eleuteri] Is it possible that the Christian Democrats and Communist Party will surmount this splittism in the coming months?

[Lagos] What we Socialists stress is the need for agreement at least on certain very basic things. What we say is this: Even if Pinochet wants to lecture us on politics, we want free elections. One very basic issue is the principles on which free elections should be based, and we have a chance of reaching an agreement on the basis of these principles. It would be very easy to reach an agreement on free elections among all the political sectors because this is the essence of the problem. It would be a start. This is what we are working for now. Within the next few days there should be an appeal for free elections in Chile signed by a wide-ranging group of representatives of culture, science, and the arts, urging the establishment of this movement for free elections. I believe it is an important step. [passage omitted]

[Eleuteri] We are talking about unity, but the Socialists themselves are divided.

[Lagos] Socialist unity has been a permanent issue in Chile. I believe that there are much better conditions for tackling the unity issue now. For one thing, there is a greater convergence among the various socialist sectors than there used to be. There is a greater realization that to reach solution in Chile, we must pay close attention to the nature of the problems. I therefore believe that the chances are good. In Chile there is now coordination among the various socialist sectors centered on what has been called the "socialist area." We have a permanent unity and joint work is currently going on in several fields.

[Eleuteri] But Almeyda's Socialists are excluded.

[Lagos] Almeyda's Socialists too participate in some of these initiatives, and this is an important factor. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TAYLOR CASE 'CLOSED'

PY061513 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Apr 87 p 12

[Excerpt] "This issue is closed; the episode is over," Foreign Minister Saldivar commented yesterday on the satisfaction expressed by the U.S. State Department over our government's explanation of an incident involving U.S. Ambassador in Asuncion Clyde Taylor.

Asked about the outcome of the incident involving U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor, Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar said: "After talks between our ambassador (Marcos Martinez Mendieta) and top U.S. State Department officials, we gave an answer, and it has been studied." He added: "This issue is closed; the episode is over." [passage omitted]

ANTELCO RESOLUTION CANCELS SOME RADIO LICENSES

Stations' Permits Expire

PY251603 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Mar 87 p 10

[Text] ANTELCO [National Administration for Telecommunications] yesterday issued a resolution saying the concessions, permits, and licenses granted to various radio stations in Asuncion and in the interior of the country to operate broadcasting services have expired. ANTELCO has decided to open a bid on these concessions.

Another point in the resolution states that the Directorate for Radiocommunications and Frequency Control will draw up the appropriate specifications in accordance with the pertinent legal and technical rules and regulations.

The resolution also says "the radio stations that at the date of issuance of this resolution, have discontinued broadcasting will be unable to resume broadcasting until new concessions are granted."

When asked about this issue, Radio Nanduti sources said the abovementioned resolution, especially the preceding point, will preclude resumption of broadcasts by the radio station on 14 April. This resumption had been announced by the radio station, but because the radio station is not currently broadcasting it will now need to file a new application and wait for approval.

The resolution issued by ANTELCO, which regulates communications activities in our country, says the ANTELCO Administrative Council met on 18 March 1987 and discussed the point. "In view of internal memorandum No 31 of the Directorate for Radiocommunications and Frequency Control, which reported on the expiration of the concessions, permits, and licenses of various radio stations, and in accordance with legal provisions established under Law No 1296/67, the fundamental ANTELCO law, and decree No 26,504/63, regulating broadcasting services, ANTELCO has the right to continuously control the telecommunications enterprises operated by individuals or corporations as concessionaries or licensees."

The resolution adds that "according to a report submitted by the Directorate for Radiocommunications and Frequency Control, there are several radio stations that are operating irregularly. The expiration dates for their concessions and permits have long since lapsed.

The ANTELCO says "it is clear from this report that various radio stations have changed ownership or are operating on frequencies different from the ones assigned, and as such the conditions specified in the authorized concessions and permits are not being met. It is ANTELCO's right to regulate all telecommunications services within the national territory and ensure the correct operation of all these services."

In conclusion, the resolution states that "under these circumstances it is appropriate to standardize the situation of the radio stations involved, declaring as expired the concessions, permits, and licenses whose expiration dates have lapsed."

Report Lists Affected Stations

PY251611 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Mar 87 p 10

[Text] The following are the radio stations whose licenses have expired, according to ANTELCO: ZP15, Radio La Voz del Amambay; ZP32, Radio Ycuamandiyu; ZP40, Radio Nasaindy; ZP26, Radio Itapiru; ZP41, Radio Ypacarai; ZP70, Radio Primero de Marzo, ZP6, Radio Guaira; ZP27, Radio Mbaracayu; ZP9, Radio Comuneros; ZP31, Radio Mburucuya; ZP36, Radio Ypoa; ZP14, Radio Nanduti; ZP43, Radio Arapizandu; ZP41, Radio Nu Vera; ZP42, Radio Panambi Vera; ZP11, Radio Charitas; ZP21, Radio Centenario; ZP3, Radio Asuncion; ZP4, Radio Chaco Boreal; ZP8, Radio La Voz de Misiones; ZP20 Radio America; ZP23, Radio Mariscal Lopez; ZP99, Radio Parana; and ZP91, Radio Cerro Cora.

The list of [FM] radio stations whose licenses have expired includes: ZPV28 Radio La Cordillera; ZPV[100], Radio Canal 100; ZPV 75, Radio Tayi; ZPV16, Radio Presidente Stroessner; and ZPV4, Radio Chaco Boreal.

Radio Nanduti Files Suit

PY311548 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Mar 87 p 8

[Text] Radio Nanduti Director Humberto Rubin has filed a civil lawsuit seeking to suspend the application of ANTELCO's resolution dated 19 March. The resolution says "radio stations that, at the date of issuance of this resolution, have discontinued broadcasting will be unable to resume broadcasting until new concessions are granted."

The claim presented by attorney Julio Cesar Vasconcellos, who is representing Humberto Rubin, says "the resolution questioned by this lawsuit was specifically issued to cover the mediumwave frequency used by ZP14 Radio Nanduti, which operates on 1,020 kHz. Humberto Rubin is the director and owner of the station. The resolution seeks to arbitrarily and unjustly preclude the resumption of broadcasting by Radio Nanduti on 14 April, as it was previously announced. ANTELCO's measure is an attempt to whitewash the jamming that prevented Radio Nanduti from broadcasting and that forced it to close temporarily on 14 January."

The allegation pointed out that on 14 January "according to a note bearing ANTELCO's stamp of receipts Rubin notified ANTELCO he was suspending broadcasts because it was impossible to continue due to the lack of police protection and the inability of the authorities to eliminate the jamming. The suspension, as the note stated, was temporary."

The plea asked the court "to suspend the resolution and allow Radio Nanduti to resume broadcasting on 14 April 1987, on its normal frequencies, as it was scheduled to do at the time Resolution 252 was issued."

UNION DEMANDS END TO REPRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

PY071937 Paris AFP in Spanish 0444 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Asuncion, 6 Apr (AFP) -- The Paraguayan Journalists Union [SPP], an independent organization, today charged that the government forced one newspaper and one radio station to close and has harassed journalists in an effort to conceal its repressive actions.

In a communique, the SPP said some members of the mass media are participating in this campaign.

Among the repressive actions the communique mentioned the detention of Raquel Aquino, an 18-year-old high school student. Aquino was arrested by professors and directors of the Colegio Nacional of Asuncion while handling out leaflets expressing solidarity with a dismissed public school teacher. The communique said that Aquino is being held incommunicado in subhuman conditions.

Raquel Aquino, who is a member of the Business Sector Workers and Employees Trade Union (SEOC), has been submitted to unremitting psychological torture in violation of basic human rights and with the clear objective of undermining her resolve, the communique charged.

Other repressive actions reported by the SPP are the arrest of Pedro Salcedo, secretary general of labor union of the powerful oil-manufacturing Paraguayan Cotton Company (CAPSA), and repeated police raids during the meetings of this labor union. The SPP claimed such raids are requested by leaders of the central labor organization and of the ruling Colorado Party.

The SPP also reported the arrest of Interunion Worker Movement (MTI) Secretary General Victor Baez, who has been held incommunicado, and a police cordon around the place where MIT members were to launch a campaign to demand higher salaries.

The communique mentioned the arrest of leaders of the Tavapy II settlement and of the National Peasant Union (UNC), who have been held incommunicado. In the Tavapy II settlement, whose ownership is claimed by a Chilean citizen, joint military and police forces have harassed and tortured farmers, subjecting them to all sorts of mistreatment. The farmers have refused to leave their land.

The journalists demanded an end to the repressive campaign, the unconditional release of the imprisoned workers, respect for freedom of assembly and for the freedom to organize, an end to the siege of the Tavapy settlement, full guarantees for the settlers, and the reopening of the independent mass media that were closed by the government.

SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIA VOICED AT SECURITY COUNCIL

PY071544 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] New York, 6 Apr (AFP) -- Today Peru warned the world that no veto, no matter how powerful, will be able to stop the Namibian peoples' struggle and the international solidarity supporting their freedom and independence.

The first Latin American speaker at the Security Council meeting on Namibia, Peruvian Ambassador to the United Nations Carlos Alzamora, without mentioning the United States or Great Britain by name stated that the veto power safeguards and encourages the South African rebellion, weakens the United Nations, and makes possible the subjugation and exploitation of Namibia.

In addition to the formal judicial veto, added Alzamora, is the material veto represented by the foreign aid that South Africa receives through investments, loans granted by financial organizations, the sale of weapons, and technology.

The United States and Great Britain have systematically opposed the application of compulsory sanctions against South Africa, hoping to speed up the UN plan to grant independence to the wealthy former German colony, which is now under Pretoria's protectorate.

In Alzamora's opinion, this means that the United Nations has spent 20 of its 41 years of existence stained by the insult which the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa represents to its political and moral authority.

The UN Security Council has met eight times during the past 6 years to discuss the Namibian problem.

URUGUAYAN REPRESENTATIVE SIGNS COUNTERTRADE ACCORD

PY071901 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpts] At the Institute of Foreign Trade, Uruguay and Peru today signed a countertrade agreement which will balance trade between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Uruguayan plenipotentiary representative (Gustavo Magarinos) and by Enrique Cornejo, head of the Institute of Foreign Trade. The document establishes that the two countries agree to submit to the ALADI safeguard regulations and to the approval of the ALADI committee, thus complying with the agreements reached during the third meeting of the ALADI council of ministers. The signing of this countertrade protocol is one more step toward the integration of the two countries, and is in line with President Alan Garcia's international policies.

[Begin Cornejo recording] The agreement we have just signed with Uruguay, seeks to create new markets and to develop new export products. Within the framework of this agreement, we will sell Uruguay \$21.5 million in phosphates. We will also sell (?sodium) bars, ethyl alcohol, canned fish, particularly bonito, and cocoa. In exchange, we will purchase cattle raising technology. At present, we are buying this technology from non-Latin American countries. These countries sell us a great deal but they buy almost nothing in exchange. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Uruguayan plenipotentiary representative (Gustavo Magarinos) said that President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's visit to Peru will further confirm the historical ties that bind the two countries.

[Begin (Magarinos) recording] President Sanguinetti's visit to Peru has created great expectations in Uruguay. Peru and Uruguay have shared brotherly ties throughout their histories. When President Alan Garcia visited Uruguay, the Uruguayan people were very impressed, and gave him a warm reception. They understood his personality and his political activities. These two visits -- President Garcia's to Montevideo, and President Sanguinetti's to Lima -- will definitely strengthen the ties that bind the two countries. [Words indistinct] type of agreement, are considering certain other activities, such as signing an agreement on tourism and some complementary agreements in the field of culture. President Sanguinetti will donate books and other items representing Uruguayan culture to Lima. The two presidents will also make some type of political statement which will clearly establish their principles and ideas on international issues, Latin American problems, and bilateral relations between the two countries. [end recording]

CZECHOSLOVAK TECHNOLOGY TO BE USED IN GAS PIPELINE

PY031811 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Javier Tantalean, head of the Peruvian National Institute of Planning, announced in Prague today that Peru will use Czechoslovak technology to build the Aguaytia-Pucallpa gas pipeline in the Peruvian jungle zone. Tantalean, who is visiting several European capitals, also said that Czechoslovakia has shown great interest in purchasing Peruvian computers worth \$8 million, to help Peru pay off its foreign debt.

TERRORISTS KILL 2 POLICEMEN, DYNAMITE TRAIN

PY071523 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0415 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] According to our correspondent, Fernando Noblecilla, two Civil Guard members died in the Chiclayo Military Hospital, while receiving first aid. Both policemen were shot during a serious terrorist attack on the Eten police station, in Lambayeque Department.

At 1015 this morning, a group of more than 15 terrorists attacked the Civil Guard post at Port Eten, 22 km south of Chiclayo. As a result, Civil Guard Corporal Rolando Castaneda Perez, and Civil Guard member Mauro Cerquera Menor were killed. Despite an intense search, the Second Region Police forces have not found any terrorists. The attack has greatly alarmed the population of Port Eten and Lambayeque Department, because it is the first time that people have been killed in a terrorist attack in that region.

Early yesterday morning, alleged terrorists dynamited an engine which was pulling 9 cars on the railway that leads to the country's central region. The train, which belonged to Enafer [National Railway Enterprise], was carrying hundreds of tons of minerals. No casualties have been reported, but the damage amounts to \$280,000.

Enafer believes that the dynamite was detonated by an individual who was hiding in the bushes by the tracks. The attack took place between San Bartolome and Chosica.

ARMY KILLS 8 SHINING PATH GUERRILLAS IN AYACUCHO

PY071905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 7 Apr (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Joint Command today reported that eight subversives were killed by Peruvian Army patrols in two clashes with Maoist Shining Path columns in the Ayacucho emergency zone, in the Andean southeast, on 28 March.

In the more serious clash, which took place in the Inca Hill region, of La Mar Province, in Ayacucho Department, the military patrol killed six unidentified guerrillas.

On the same day, another Army patrol clashed with a guerrilla group in the Llaclla region, in La Mar Province, and killed two subversives. These subversives were also unidentified. No casualties were reported among the military forces.

The report indicated, however, that several weapons, ammunition, explosives, and a great quantity of subversive propaganda were seized during the two clashes.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE REPORTED -- The National Institute of Statistics has reported a 5.3 percent increase in the cost of living during the month of March. The accumulated index for the first quarter of 1987 therefore stands at 18.5 percent, and the annual rate at 97.4 percent. [Summary] [Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0240 GMT 2 Apr 87 PY]

AIDS CASES REPORTED -- Lima, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Deputy Health Minister Meliton Arce Rodriguez today confirmed that 46 people have been detected carrying AIDS in Lima, and that 13 of them have already died. Two of the victims are prostitutes, 25 are homosexuals and bisexuals, and 1 person is hemophiliac. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0724 GMT 3 Apr 87 PY] -- Lima, 5 Apr (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government announced today the creation of a national program to educate the population on AIDS. The government also released the present figures on the disease: 63 people are carrying the virus, 33 people have contracted the disease and 23 of those who contracted the disease have already died. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 5 Apr 87 PY]

YELLOW FEVER KILLS 40 -- Ayacucho, 30 Mar (AFP) -- Ayacucho hospital Director Cesar Cabezas today confirmed that, in less than 1 month, 40 peasants died of yellow fever in the valley of the Apurimac River, La Mar Province, 600 km to the southeast of Ayacucho. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1621 GMT 30 Mar 87 PY]

CONSALVI ON FOREIGN DEBT, TRADE, INTEGRATION

PA031842 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] In a speech at the forum entitled Venezuela in the Andean Group sponsored by (Consecomercio), Foreign Minister Alberto Consalvi said that the foreign debts and the protectionist policies of the industrialized world force the Latin American countries to establish integration systems to face these circumstances.

According to Foreign Minister Consalvi, one of the most sensitive areas of the current crisis is that of trade within the subregion. He said that the Cartagena agreement is too right to effectively face such complex circumstances. He added that experience shows the need to coordinate views and achieve a basic consensus so as to establish a position as negotiators in the Andean integration system. The Venezuelan foreign minister believes that the integration process is lengthy because of indecision and political problems. However, he said that the time is right for rapprochement and integration.

[Begin Consalvi recording, in progress] ...ruled by democratic governments. I think they have clear and precise ideas about integration problems. In addition, we are living at a time when integration systems are prevalent and when we can select any option except that of remaining isolated. [end recording]

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN BARQUISIMETO, CARACAS

PA022028 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Barquisimeto, Venezuela, 2 Apr (AFP) -- This morning, in Barquisimeto, 350 km west of Caracas, a student demonstration ended in turmoil and had to be suppressed by the military police.

The angry students caused damage to the Barquisimeto downtown businesses, hurled Molotov cocktails and threw stones at the regional government palace.

At noon, local time (1600 GMT), a demonstration by the students and professors from the Central University of Venezuela [UCV] was peacefully marching through downtown streets. For the first time in a decade the demonstration was headed by the UCV rector Edmundo Chirinos.

Canal Dos, a private television channel reported that the demonstrators had attacked its reporters covering the demonstration, causing serious injuries to a cameraman. It also reported that its reporter Celso Pacheco "is missing in the crowd."

The demonstrators are to reaffirm the university demands and to protest the killing last month of a university student in Merida, in an incident with no political overtones.

SECOFI STOPS SALE OF BEEF ON THE HOOF TO U.S.

FL071657 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2113 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat (Secofi) said today that, under no circumstances, will it allow the sale of beef on the hoof to the United States because it must first cover its domestic needs which are more important than export needs.

The secretariat emphasized the need to cover the domestic needs and criticized the attitude of those who are speculators and increase the price of beef, making it impossible for thousands of families to purchase it.

Secofi warned that if the cattlemen continue to refuse to supply the domestic markets with beef, the authorities will be forced to authorize the import of cattle, mainly from Costa Rica, Guatemala, and even Argentina, to fight the problem. Secofi added that this could happen after holy week.

Secofi recalled that in 1986 the national cattle sector exported almost 500,000 calves on the hoof to the United States. Secofi added that this was the cause for the scarcity of beef on the domestic market early this year that resulted in the increase in the price of beef at the slaughterhouses and butcher shops around the country.

Secofi will refuse all export permits for beef on the hoof intended for the U.S. markets despite the negative effect that this will have on the economy and food industry.

GUATEMALA GIVES SATISFACTORY 'CLARIFICATION' ON REFUGEES

FL071552 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2105 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry's clarification to the effect that Mexican territory is not used by Guatemalan insurgents as a springboard for operations against Guatemala has been received with satisfaction by the Mexican Government secretariat.

The secretariat noted that in Mexico no refugees or other foreign nationals are engaged in activities against Guatemalan institutions. Guatemalan refugees, the secretariat added, emigrated to Mexico because of what they considered dangerous conditions in their country. This was repeatedly stated to the Mexican refugee aid commission.

Mexican authorities exercise the necessary legal vigilance over all foreigners living in the country to prevent activities contrary to the interests of any nation, the secretariat further said.

In this connection, it stated, the refugee aid commission itself reported no actions of this kind thanks to the permanent watch instituted in the areas where citizens of countries to the south are settled in Mexico.

MINISTERS ARRIVE IN GUATEMALA FOR MEETINGS 6 APR

FL071653 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0451 GMT 7 Apr 87

[By correspondent Isabel Specia]

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, Mexican secretary of agriculture and water resources, confirmed today the Usumacinta River electrification project in the Guatemalan border has been canceled. This had been previously reported to NOTIMEX by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo.

Pesqueira Olea, who arrived tonight in Guatemala as part of the Mexican secretaries of state delegation that will participate tomorrow in the Mexico-Guatemala meeting, indicated that the Mexican Government has no intention of building the dam in the Guatemalan border. He said the Mexican and Guatemalan Governments have no problems with this. He verified that the electrification project is an old one and there are no plans to revive it.

On another occasion, Julio Millan, Chairman of the Asia and Oceania area of the Mexican Enterprise Council for International Affairs (CEMAI), asserted here that the Mexican fertilizers (Fertimex) parastate enterprise will sell its company located in Guatemala.

Millan, who also arrived in this country as member of the delegation accompanying President Miguel de la Madrid in his 8-10 April trip to this Central American country, told NOTIMEX that the Guatemalan Fertimex enterprise will be offered for sale to Guatemalan businessmen during the binational meeting beginning tomorrow.

Rodolfo Estrada Hurarte, Guatemalan agriculture minister, said his government was interested in acquiring anything related to fertilizers. Estrada Hurarte, who was interviewed after he welcomed his Mexican counterpart Eduardo Pesqueira, asserted that they are interested in purchasing the Mexican enterprise and produce their own fertilizers since Fertimex uses this enterprise as an assembly plant,

SEMIP OFFICIAL ON OIL PRICE, OPEC RELATIONSHIP

PA031958 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 29 Mar 87 p 1

[By Jose Gracia Segura]

[Text] Energy Undersecretary Jose Luis Alcudia has said that Mexico will not falter in its commitments with OPEC. He added that "we could collect an additional \$1.5 billion in revenues" as a result of the increase in international oil prices.

The federal government's budget was based on a \$12 [per barrel] price. The price of oil currently stands at around \$18.60. "Consequently, a new balance between supply and demand exists."

The SEMIP [Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Secretariat] energy undersecretary said that when prices "for international crude" reach approximately \$19, Mexican crude, especially the Isthmus type, approaches \$18 per barrel or slightly higher.

In his opinion, petroleum prices have been recovering in keeping with OPEC plans thanks to the support of non-OPEC member petroleum-producing countries such as Mexico. The \$18 price could prevail over the next 3 months.

Jose Luis Alcudia said that this explains why -- although Mexico voluntarily reduced exports to 1.32 million barrels per day -- our budget [not further specified] increased by approximately \$450 million.

The official returned yesterday from Caracas where he participated in meetings of the Informal Group of Latin American and Caribbean Petroleum-exporting Countries [Grupo Informal de Paises Latinoamericanos y del Caribe Exportadores de Petroleo].

Mexico's petroleum policy is clear. We make no deals outside our commitments regarding prices in the U.S. European, and Japanese markets. We are complying with our self-imposed commitments and will continue to determine export levels in a sovereign way.

PEMEX INCREASES PRICES ON OIL SOLD TO FAR EAST

FL071538 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0353 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The prices of light and heavy crude Pemex exports to the Far East increased by 18 cents per barrel last March.

Pemex, which sets the prices of crude every 30 days retroactive to the previous month, reported that the shipments were sold at \$17.43 per barrel of Isthmus type oil and \$14.63 for the Maya type.

The Isthmus light oil was sold at \$17.25 last February while the heavy Maya was \$14.45 per barrel. Japan and Korea are Pemex' two clients in the Far East.

Japan bought an average of 182,000 barrels a day in 1986 and ranked third as a client after the United States and Spain. Korea bought an average of 10,000 barrels a day which Pemex supplied faithfully.

PAPER CRITICAL OF REPRESENTATION IN WASHINGTON

PA051759 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Apr 87 p 2a

["Today" column, by Demetrio Olaciregui: "The Senate's Vote"]

[Excerpts] When, in mid-March, Republican Senator Jesse Helms and his Democratic colleague John Kerry presented to the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee a draft resolution disapproving President Reagan's certification on the full cooperation received from Mexico, the Bahamas, and Panama against drug trafficking, they acted carelessly and without the necessary grounds to support their real motivations. Political strategists of the Democratic Party now admit it. They embarked on a strange alliance with Senator Helms from which there was no pulling back without discrediting the representatives of their own party. For the sake of their image there had to be some results, even if only symbolically. [passage omitted]

On Thursday night, after its tiresome weekly sessions, the Senate began discussing the Helms-Kerry resolutions concerning Mexico, the Bahamas, and Panama. After analyzing the situation, the promoters realized that debating the three resolutions together could result in their rejection. Hence, they maneuvered to have them discussed separately. The debates on the resolution against Mexico began Thursday and ended Friday morning, when the proposal was killed. The same thing happened with the resolution on the Bahamas. In both cases, the argument used was that those two countries have collaborated by lending their territorial waters and airspace, and have allowed the United States to trespass their frontiers to pursue drug traffickers or destroy drug processing plants.

When the time came to discuss Panama's case, with the two previous resolutions killed, no rejection of the presidential certification in hand, and the Helms-Kerry proposal thus in jeopardy, both Democrats and Republicans tried not to discredit their colleagues who proposed the resolution. In the case of Senator Helms -- a "hard-line" conservative -- there is a personal vendetta against Panama due to the signing of the canal treaties, and a tenacious opposition to complying with the treaties. Senator Kerry, a liberal with presidential ambitions, wants to become a star in the "Miami-vice style," as a group of conservative politicians pointed out last Wednesday. The attacks against Panama are part of the methods used by Senator Kerry to shine.

In reality, the "Panamanian case" was not a predominant topic in Washington; it was a matter of image. In view of the necessity of adopting a resolution, and since the previous two had been dropped, the Senate voted 58 to 31 against Panama. Furthermore, as the 30-day deadline established by the law to vote on the resolution had expired Wednesday at midnight, it was merely a symbolic measure which will not result in economic actions against Panama as intended. A similar pending resolution in the House of Representatives is bound to fail, due to legal technical aspects.

The most worrisome part of all is the ineffectiveness of the Panamanian diplomatic representation in Washington. Despite the great steps that Panama made during 1986 in its struggle against drug trafficking, there was no coherent action to inform the senators and representatives of those accomplishments. The absence of Panamanian diplomacy in Washington was notorious during the 2 weeks of the debates.

Following the voting, a Democratic senatorial assistant said that one of the gravest problems Panama is confronting in Washington is that it is not well represented. "The relations between Panama and the United States cannot be handled by casino-type personnel," he stressed. That observation alone is quite eloquent. It is also a better way to describe those who are afraid to put their hands near the fire.

Resolution Called 'Insolent'

PA051935 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 5 Apr 87 pp 1a, 4a

[Editorial: "Imperialist Insolence"]

[Text] Going back to the big stick strategy and the tactic of blackmail, a group of U.S. senators offered a regrettable offense to the dignity of the Panamanian nation. By supporting an ill-natured motion of a Southern senator whom they and the U.S. public have repeatedly rejected, these senators insulted the authorities of their own government. The senators were motivated by selfish interests which, on this occasion, significantly coincide with the systematic submissiveness of a ridiculous extremist minority of the Panamanian opposition.

It is true that the resolution approved by the U.S. Senate has no practical value. It has no validity because it was adopted too late, giving clear and firm proof it is not aimed at hurting our country economically. This resolution lacks any moral basis because those who approved it recognized that the work the Panamanian authorities are carrying out to prevent and control drug trafficking can serve as an example to all the other nations of the continent, including the sister Mexican nation, which was not included in this symbolic resolution.

The true intentions of the senators who tried to blackmail the Panamanian nation was thus confirmed because it is well-known and obvious that it is not drug trafficking or money laundering which worries or interests them. The senators' ties to powerful financial concerns and banks have made them instruments of a treacherous campaign which, in reality, is aimed against the international banking center that has been flourishing in our country, with its billions in resources that affect the monopolies and the economic potential of gigantic U.S. consortiums.

This is why the pressure the Wall Street senators are trying to exert is only aimed at eliminating the bank secrecy that the Panamanian policy makers have maintained and will firmly maintain. Our authorities' action and the newly-adopted legal measures fully guarantee that the banks established in Panama cannot be used for drug trafficking or any other kind of shady deals or operations that go against the law and the people's morals.

However, the powerful financial consortiums that have a definite influence on U.S. policy and are trying to establish an international banking center in New York to compete with Switzerland, the Bahamas, and Panama, are not getting the monopolistic results they expected. They are blaming their difficulties on the banking secrecy system that attracts and promotes the successful activity of more than 100 banks in our country. These banks are increasing their assets at a rate of \$2 billion per year.

Using the pretext of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other political prejudices, these senators, financed by Wall Street and associated with Jesse Helms' radicalism, disavow their own president and their authorities who are specialists in the matter, and try to pressure the Panamanian nation. All they are trying to do is destroy the international banking center and eliminate the secrecy protecting its operations so the billions in assets being handled here would have to be transferred to the United States, thus increasing the economic imperialism the United States uses to control the rest of the world.

This is an insolent maneuver of imperialism which, carried away with its insatiable transnational greed for economic exploitation, is trying to crush all efforts that Panama is making to better use its main natural resource, its geographic position. This is the path they are using to obstruct the proper implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, reestablish its colonialist imposition on our territory, and make Panama the center of its hegemonic plans for this continent.

Unfortunately they have the help of a small unscrupulous group of extreme rightist opposition members who do not hesitate to mortgage the country's sovereignty to satiate, even through servility, their thirst for revenge, over and above the people's will. However, neither the greedy senators nor the Panamanian opposition members who are plotting with them know the reality of the Panamanian people and nation. They will no longer find here the domination of the traditional parties which deceived the masses and subjected them to their sectarian desires. The revolutionary process has pulled the national community out of an attitude of complacency and submission, giving them opportunities for civic and political improvement. The people, who supported the drive to save our dignity and national sovereignty, will not permit their achievements, which cost them blood and sacrifice, to be snatched away.

Neither threats of intervention, the insulting pressure of the plans of the transnationals, the blackmail of the instruments of Wall Street, nor the treason of the turncoats will dominate or frighten our people's national awareness. We will continue to move on the path of independence, democracy, peace, social stability, and security that we have built for ourselves until we fully and successfully complete our struggle.

ABADIA VIEWS RECALL OF AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

PA080104 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0015 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] In a brief news conference today, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jose Abadia Arias said the national government recalled Kaiser Bazan, Panamanian ambassador to the United States, for consultations on the situation in the U.S. Senate resulting from the reported cut in economic aid for Panama. Explaining the Foreign Ministry's position on this, Abadia said:

[Begin recording] We Panamanians are not surprised by these things. Panama's enemies in the Senate today are the enemies of the past. They do not want the Panama Canal to be turned over to Panamanian jurisdiction. It's as simple as that. What can they do to prevent this? Discredit our government, our Armed Forces, and all officials in the country. Giving the impression to the world that this is a chaotic country with a tremendous lack of organization in the administration, and all kinds of crimes occurring. You know that this is not so. [end recording]

Ambassador Bazan reported on his activities in the United States, particularly before the U.S. Senate.

[Begin Bazan recording] Both the Panamanian Embassy in Washington and myself have made influential circles in the United States, particularly the House and the Senate, aware of Panama's efforts against drug trafficking, especially through Law 23. This law was recently drafted in Panama with the support of the banking commission, and has been presented in the United States for evaluation. [Words indistinct] in my presence termed it an excellent piece of legislation. [end recording]

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR URGENT CHANGE OF REGIME

PA061252 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Apr 87 p 1a

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Panama is at one of the most crucial moments in its history. One is hard-pressed to find a single area of national life that has remained untouched by the deleterious effects other political, moral, and economic crisis that is undermining the very bases of the Republic. We are submerged in a confusing, almost chaotic situation that is the result of many years of irresponsibility, mistakes, corruption, and abuse. Ever since the military usurped power, the civilian governments have faithfully followed their instructions, and all public institutions have been subject to their whims. However, whenever failure creates intolerable tension, the military men oust president, change cabinets, and manipulate political parties to place the blame on the civilians who were no more than their obsequious servants. Things have gone too far for a simple change of government to be enough to allow the system to remain unchanged. A change of regime is necessary and inevitable, and this can only occur peacefully if the military is brave enough to admit its errors, renounce the political power that does not belong to it, and correct its own structures. If they insist on continuing as before, the weight of the errors and accumulated defects will soon sink the country into chaos, with terrible consequences for everyone, including the military. Their slogan is reputedly: "All For the Fatherland." Let them prove it at least once.

COLUMNIST VIEWS POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS

PA272017 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Mar 87 p 4

["Under Fire" column by Adan Urena: "The Possible Presidential Candidates"]

[Text] From 1986 to date, new leaders have emerged whose names are mentioned with respect and some even with fear. They are individuals who have recently emerged from the masses and who, just like the "filthy rich," know how to take advantage of the needs and weaknesses of our long-suffering people. To achieve their goals, they have assumed the sad role of puppets who dance, laugh, and gesticulate according to the orders of whoever happens to be their master at the time. They have been, and will be individuals who are despised equally by friend and foe.

The Presidency of the Republic is up for bids if the 1989 elections are indeed held. Greedy and arrogant families, that have been involved in political schemes for years, are working feverishly so as not to fail again. In the meantime there is a hestiation within the high walls of the garrisons which helps to maintain an uncertain truce, at least for the time being.

Looking at the current panorama, one can see several citizens who are not hiding their hopes of becoming president. It is my intention to "take one step forward" before the events overtake my predictions or one of my colleagues beat me to the punch. Let us list some names and add my personal predictions:

Fito Duque: He already said he is not interested in being president of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] or the National Assembly. However, he has not said anything about not becoming president of all Panamanians. He will be left at the starting gate without any chance of winning; he will remain behind as a simple spectator.

General Noriega: He is skillfully avoiding any questions regarding his possible candidacy. We feel he will not trade his military uniform for the typical camisilla [shirt used daily by many Panamanians]. In addition, being the power behind the throne is less risky, less conflictive, and more attractive.

Arnulfo Arias: Still a leader of the masses, he is nonetheless very frustrated following the most recent alliance. This time the "old man" will not be caught by surprise. He will stay put. Does anyone doubt it?

Arias Calderon: With a reputation that is not one bit desirable, he is more fit for protocol ceremonies than for fighting for votes in rundown neighborhoods or up in the hills. He will no doubt run for president, but the result will be the same "old story" from previous years.

Juan Amado III: Up to now, no one has placed him in the lineup of possible presidential candidates, but I am following him closely and suspect he will carry the banner of the ruling party in the next elections. He is worth watching closely!

There they are. All of them have the same right to aspire to the Presidency of the Republic. They should bear in mind, however, that in the delicate balance of Panamanian politics, any troublesome affair can upset the balance, and everything can "go to pot" before you bat an eyelash.

COSTA RICAMADRIGAL EXPLAINS MANAGUA PEACEKEEPING MISSION

PA080245 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The peacekeeping mission of the Costa Rican Government, which will obtain the Sandinist government's reaction to the peace proposal, left this afternoon for Managua and is scheduled to return Friday afternoon.

Enrique Obregon Valverde, former government minister and presidential adviser; Farid Ayales, ambassador-designate to Managua; and (Abel Pacheco), presidential hopeful of the Social Christian Unity [Unidad Social Cristiana] Party make up the three-man team of special envoys of President Oscar Arias Sanchez. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said this afternoon that the delegation has been instructed to talk with high-ranking leaders of the Managua Government to hear their reaction to Arias' peace plan.

An important objective of the government mission is to learn the points of view of the Managua regime regarding the Central American situation. Foreign Minister Madrigal said that Costa Rica sincerely desires to seek peace, for which reason the Arias administration feels it must hear whatever the Nicaraguan authorities wish to say frankly and clearly about the Central American situation.

The Costa Rican Government believes it is necessary to assume an active attitude of cooperation with all countries to enact democratization formulas and to achieve a political infrastructure to strengthen peace. Regarding the mission that left for Managua, Foreign Minister Madrigal said: We are going to break the ice and issue an invitation for a dialogue in every sense. This will be useful for the other Central American countries because in this way we can achieve peace and progress. Madrigal said it is necessary to live in peace and to strengthen a common market and other institutions indispensable to the well-being of all area countries.

Obregon, Ayales, and (Pacheco) will meet with Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. They will also try to contact Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

Although relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been quite cool during the last 14 months; i.e., at a minimum level between two countries that have opposing ideologies and widely different political systems, Foreign Minister Madrigal said one cannot overlook the fact that Nicaragua is part of Central America and one has to talk with Nicaraguans if one wishes to promote a peace plan. This goal is to find a path to peace. Thus far, the Sandinist regime has shown the most reluctance to arrive at any type of negotiation, and Costa Rica, a country which loves peace, must make every sacrifice in search for peace, the chief Costa Rican diplomat said.

Madrigal said that sending the mission does not mean relinquishing principles. He said those who claim the government gave up its principles when it sent the mission to Nicaragua are wrong. We think the Nicaraguan Government is the main obstacle to peace in the region, and we feel the suit filed against Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice at The Hague is a boost [espaldarazo] to the efforts of the Contadoran Group because it removes the solution to the conflict from the region, said Madrigal. [sentence as heard] He added that this should not, however, be a reason not to call on Nicaragua to air its opinion about the search for a solution to the Central American conflict. We agree Nicaragua is a neighboring country, and no peace plan can be successful without Nicaragua's acceptance. That is why we are prepared to make any effort necessary to find a path leading to understanding among all countries in the area to achieve a peaceful solution to the regional conflict.

This way Foreign Minister Madrigal reiterated that the fact that a commercial [as heard] mission has been sent to Managua to determine the view point of the Sandinist regime regarding President Arias' peace proposal does not entail relinquishing our principles.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN THREATENS TO MINE ROADS IN MORAZAN

PA030253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0057 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE) — The Salvadoran guerrillas damaged three electricity transformers in the eastern part of the country necessitating the use of emergency systems, military sources reported today. The incident occurred yesterday in the sector of Loma El Aguaje, Carolina jurisdiction, 167 km east of the capital, the Coprefa reported.

Official sources indicated that most of the townships of the eastern sector of El Salvador, composed of the Departments of San Miguel, Usulután, Morazan, and La Unión, were supplied with power through the use of an emergency gasoline plant.

The FMLN is carrying out a constant campaign of sabotage against electricity since early last year on a nationwide level to further undermine the government's economic structure, the clandestine "Radio Venceremos" has reported. The guerrillas began a new military political campaign with the partial destruction of the 4th Infantry Brigade in the northern Chalatenango Department. The attack, according to official figures, left a toll of more than 100 casualties.

The clandestine "Radio Venceremos" reported that the guerrillas will mine the highways and roads of the eastern Morazan Department in view of a possible offensive by the Salvadoran Army. According to the rebel radio, the military operation which "has not been kept secret," is a large-scale maneuver seeking to wipe out the rebel forces in that region, one of the principal bastions of the FMLN.

FMLN REPORTS 1,159 CASUALTIES IN MARCH

PA031601 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The FMLN inflicted 1,159 casualties in March, including dead and wounded, on the puppet Army. This figure includes two U.S. advisers, two captains, two officer-pilots, three lieutenants, two cadet-lieutenants, seven 4th Infantry Brigade officers, and dozens of troops who were killed or wounded in the various clashes that occurred throughout the country and in the attack on the 4th Infantry Brigade. These 1,159 casualties were inflicted during various actions, including 800 during attacks on El Paraiso, La Campana, and Estanzuelas in our recent national military maneuver.

In March, our guerrilla units staged 25 important ambushes against military vehicles, inflicting 248 casualties. During this period of successful ambushes, we destroyed 25 military vehicles. Means and installations that were destroyed in March include the 4th Infantry Brigade garrison, including communications equipment, weapons, artillery pieces, eight military vehicles, etc. Also during the month our antiaircraft fire damaged three military helicopters. In addition our antiaircraft fire destroyed an A-37 plane on Toscana Hill, in Campana, and a UH-1H helicopter in Nueva Guadalupe in eastern El Salvador. All crew members of these two aircraft were killed when they crashed. The crew members included a U.S. Army captain who was a CIA agent.

In March, a month of victories, the guerrillas and secret militias were involved in intense political activity in the takeover of 28 towns throughout the country.

Regarding sabotage actions we blew up approximately 100 units, including transformers, posts, and pylons. Also, two FENADESAL [Salvadoran National Railroad] engines and several railroad cars were sabotaged. In addition, sabotage actions were carried out against a mayor's office and an ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] installation.

By inflicting approximately 1,159 casualties in March, the FMLN has recorded the highest monthly attrition figures so far in this war. This capacity and this strength will be present in the approaching social explosion. This time, the social explosion will lead to the victory of our revolutionary process. This historic March is within the framework of a superior phase of the people's war. Eternal Glory to the Heroes of El Paraiso. Viva our (?current) National Military Campaign: "For the Achievement of Bread, Land, and Freedom, All People Take Up Arms."

PDC MAYOR'S SON LINKED TO FMLN EL PARAISO ATTACK

PA032300 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Well-informed Salvadoran military sources have named "Commanders" Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of San Salvador Mayor Antonio Morales Ehrlich, and Emilio Mena Sandoval, an Army captain deserter, as the two leaders of the attack against the 4th Infantry Brigade in El Paraiso, Chalatenango Department.

The terrorist attack was conducted at 0200 in the morning when the troops were asleep in their barracks inside the garrison. As a result of the attack, 69 soldiers were killed and over 100 were injured. So far the bodies of 17 guerrillas have been found, but presumably there are more bodies strewn in the bushes around the installation.

The assumption that Morales Carbonell and Mena Sandoval led the attack is based on the fact that the former is in charge of the FMLN's direct terrorist actions in Chalatenango, and Mena Sandoval is considered to be "the best artilleryman" among the terrorist groups. Mena Sandoval was mentioned in connection with similar attacks, including one in 1982 on the El Amatillo border post, on the border with Honduras, and another on the Armed Forces Military Training Center in La Union Department.

The Army has labeled Mena Sandoval a traitor to the fatherland and the Armed Forces. He helped the terrorists enter the 2d Infantry Brigade garrison in Santa Ana in 1981, and afterwards fled to join the treasonous groups, our informants said.

The military sources queried by reporters stated that intelligence services were in charge of the investigation and therefore no details will be given. However, when the investigation concludes, the information on the matter will be made available. Moreover, political sectors condemned the attack on this garrison, because as always the terrorists conducted these cowardly attacks while the troops were asleep.

GUATEMALA

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RETURN OF REFUGEES

PA070455 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 3 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] The government of Guatemala is in the best position [as published] to receive the 40,000 refugees that are now in southern Mexico, but it is not immediately possible because there is nowhere to put them, Guatemalan Ambassador Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro said Thursday.

Mendez Montenegro was interviewed six days before President Miguel de la Madrid is scheduled to travel to Guatemala for an official three-day visit.

The ambassador said the issue of refugees in Mexico will be among the top topics on De la Madrid's agenda for his talks with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

The diplomat admitted that not many Guatemalan refugees have returned home from Mexico, but said the few that have "have done so without pressure," and stressed that his country cannot receive 40,000 people at one time.

"The government of Guatemala receives with open arms those refugees wishing to return to their country," said Mendez Montenegro, "but not all at once."

The ambassador said Guatemala has constructed some model villages for those refugees who have returned to the country.

"The Guatemalan ministers of Defense, External Affairs and Rural and Urban Development have spoken with the refugees, assuring them they can return home safely," the ambassador said.

Mendez Montenegro added that the decision of each individual refugee to either stay permanently in south-eastern Mexico or return to Guatemala has been respected.

He said that Mexico and Guatemala are in the same position of waiting for the influx of refugees. "Everyday a larger number of Guatemalans return home," the ambassador said, adding that "650 arrived in the country during the past year."

Meanwhile, a Mexican human rights official said that although Mexico is suffering a severe economic crisis, 180,000 refugees in the country should not return to their homes.

Hector Cuadra, member of the Mexican Academy of Human Rights in Latin America, said, "especially in the case of the Guatemalans, there is no guarantee of protection or security if they return home."

Cuadra spoke to a meeting of the Metropolitan Autonomous University (UAM) of Azcapotzalco and the Coordinating Center for Economic Studies.

"Mexico should act as an example on the issue of refugees in aiding and supporting whatever person who takes shelter under the first articles of our Constitution," Cuadra said.

Cuadra insisted that Mexico should not send back the Central American refugees because "they have already left their countries." He charged that some campesinos who have returned to Guatemala have been linked to communist guerrillas and have been persecuted.

He said "there is no evidence against these people showing that they have tried to dismantle their countries' military structures."

The international human rights expert said there is a discrepancy between the theory and practice of human rights.

"What are so many declarations good for if they are not used in the protection of persecuted people for reasons of race, religion and politics," he said.

NICARAGUA

TINOCO PROTESTS U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM' POLICY

PA080410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0316 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Protest note from Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz -- date not given]

[Text] Dear Mr. Secretary of State: I hereby again address myself to you to refer to serious events I will now describe.

At about 2028 local time on 5 April, mercenary agents hired by the CIA destroyed two pylons carrying high tension electric cables at the Central American plant for the national interconnected network. The attack occurred about 4 km from the Central American plant in Jinotega Department. The fact that two pylons carrying primary lines of the national interconnected network were specifically selected indicate that the CIA, acting in the framework of the criminal plan I reported in my 20 March note, gives precise and detailed information to the mercenary groups so the latter can destroy carefully selected targets.

The Nicaraguan Government hereby formally and vigorously protests this action which is part of your government's official state terrorism in flagrant violation of international law principles, the UN and OAS Charters, and the international community's efforts to eliminate all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism, from international relations.

This kind of action also indicates that the consequence of state terrorism -- in itself very serious because it originates in a state -- is multiplied when these actions are executed by a world power which puts its immense technological and scientific resources at the service of this criminal practice. Among others, constant reconnaissance flights through national airspace with U.S. RC-135, EC-130, U-21, and U-2 planes, and the data gathered by the naval units anchored off both Nicaraguan coasts are examples of how a power, which openly ignores international law, gives terrorists information collected through highly developed technological means.

The failure of the military activities of the mercenaries at the service of the U.S. Administration should motivate your government to reflect upon a course of action that would lead to peaceful, political, and negotiated solutions to the prevailing situation in Central America instead of fostering the escalation of state terrorism against civilian objectives. The Nicaraguan Government vigorously demands that the U.S. administration end this policy of aggression against Nicaragua, which includes the systematic practice of state terrorism. The Nicaraguan Government again urges the U.S. Administration to correct the course of its policy to coincide with the norms of respectful and civilized coexistence between states, and make dialogue and respect for international law the essential instruments to settle disagreements. To advance along this path, it is essential for the U.S. Government to fulfill its international pledges and fully and immediately abide by The Hague International Court of Justice decision of 27 June 1986.

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister

TIRADO DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH LABOR LEADERS

PA070424 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Over 200 labor leaders from the Health Workers Federation, the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers], and UNE [National Union of Employees], met at the (Los Tayacanes) Recreation Center in Managua yesterday. The event lasted until the afternoon hours. During the meeting there were in-depth discussions on ways to make a united struggle for improved wages, prices, and productivity in order to defend our form of government [el poder]; a good organization of production and justify salaries by means of productivity, and protect the supply of products.

The labor leaders affirmed that salaries, prices, supply, and productivity must be viewed as a single economic process, and a single effort by the workers must be made in the struggle to continue defending our form of government and the workers' standard of living. Commander Victor Tirado has said: We must resolve the problems of production and productivity.

Commander Tirado evaluated the country's economic situation and affirmed that a wage increase is not going to solve the workers' economic problems; it is necessary to raise production and productivity levels at the same time. With the workers' steadfast determination, this revolution will be as firm as the workers' ideology is firm, Commander Tirado, a member of the FMLN National Directorate, said.

[Begin Tirado recording] Our challenge is to emerge from the stage of economic survival we are now experiencing. The immediate tasks of the working class are to contribute actively to control speculation, and to be always watchful that the productive sector, be it private, cooperative or the APP [People's Property Area] delivers its products through the channels established by the revolutionary government. This is a fundamental element for the stabilization of the work force in the entire country.

We have perceived unrest regarding some measures that the revolutionary government has applied in regard to wages. You are the working class and you must understand that such a measure does not solve our people's economic problems; it is only a means to ward off greater deterioration of our standard of living. The answer lies in the efforts we carry out jointly: the vanguard brigades, the movement of innovators, the technical and professional brigades, producers, cooperatives in the countryside and the city, and other sectors organized to increase the levels of efficiency and labor discipline that will result in more production and productivity. These are the realities we must face and transform. (?We must transform) the elements that distort our economy through concrete actions and a direct participation if possible, always remembering the imperialist aggression as a determining factor in the fulfillment of our objectives.

Our analyses will have to be made on the basis of this aggression. The aggression [words indistinct] the speculative market, inflation, fiscal deficit, scarcity of labor. Aggression plays a significant role, and that is why imperialism will continue economically destabilizing this revolution. However, with the workers' attitude, steadfastness and determination, this revolution will be unbreakable, just as the workers' ideology is unbreakable. [end recording]

PLI'S CORONADO ON UPCOMING LIBERAL MEETING

PA030333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Dr Eduardo Coronado, coordinator of the PLI's [Independent Liberal Party] unification and democratization movement, has said that this movement will not back any action, activity, or commitment detrimental to the country. Coronado said that regarding PLI President Virgilio Godoy's trip to Europe, it has only been reported that he will participate in meetings with the Liberal International to present his views on the country's situation. He added, as far as I have learned, the Liberal International wants very much to carry out actions leading to political solutions of the Central American conflict. Such actions are welcome, but we will not back them if they jeopardize or prove detrimental to national independence.

The PLI will set forth its posture at the 77th conference of the [words indistinct] pay more attention to the Central American situation. Also, Deputy Coronado, a member of the Nicaraguan official delegation to this forum, said that all the parties should be unanimous regarding the resolution of the Central American situation because the idea is to seek support of the world's parliaments for urgent political solutions for peace in Central America.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY TO RECEIVE CEMA AID

FL041247 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] As part of the CEMA cooperation program for this 5-year period, the Cuban electronics industry will receive a strong thrust to its plans for specialization in the production of displays [preceding word in English] and keyboards.

This information was released at a meeting held at the Isle of Youth during computerization and electronics week, held in honor of the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution.

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN MINISTER

FL071232 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Brazilian Justice Minister Paulo Brossard and the delegation accompanying him. The Cuban vice president and the Brazilian minister agreed this visit and the previous ones made by Brazilian foreign and communications ministers will provide very useful contacts in broadening relations between the two countries. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez gave the Brazilian delegation an extensive briefing on the Cuban economy's current status.

CHAVEZ RECEIVES COSTA RICANS IN HAVANA

FL071531 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1427 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Pedro Chavez, president of the Havana City Province people's government, met with members of the San Jose council currently visiting our country. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the provincial government. During the meeting, the Costa Rican visitors learned about the electoral system and the political-administrative division. Chavez also spoke of the plan for social works construction in the area. The plan includes the construction of 50 day-care centers, 10,000 houses, 10 polyclinics, and 10 offices for family doctors.

Jose Abadia, member of the Costa Rican delegation, thanked Chavez for the warm welcome and offered interesting social and historic facts on San Jose, Costa Rica.

LATIN AMERICA YOUTH DELEGATES HOLD MEETING

Sessions Open 7 Apr

FL070109 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean youth organizations' meeting began this afternoon at Havana's Palace of Conventions, attended by representatives from 75 Latin American youth organizations. The meeting will end tomorrow.

The topic debated today was the work of the WFDY in Latin America and the influence of other youth organizations on the federation's work.

The topic of Latin American unity as an urgent need for the life of the continent is something that could not be omitted. The delegates were especially concerned with the Caribbean. They said propaganda in all its forms reflects the interests of Caribbean youth.

The event will close tomorrow. Important topics will be discussed such as solidarity with Central America, the foreign debt, and unity among Latin American youth against Yankee diversionary maneuvers.

Robaina Requests WFDY Support

FL071913 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Roberto Robaina, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] National Committee, said during the opening session of the Latin American and Caribbean youth organizations' meeting that the WFDY must be developed to faithfully express our struggles and demands. Regarding the tasks of the WFDY, Robaina said it is engaged in a new line of work that can only be completed with everyone's help to achieve a better, more representative, young, efficient, and dynamic organization. The UJC and the WFDY are sponsoring this meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean youth organizations being held in Havana.

UJC DELEGATES CONTINUE CONGRESS CONFERENCES

Discuss Military Service

FL072028 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Report from Havana's Palace of Conventions]

[Text] [Reporter] We are back with you to report on what happened later this afternoon at the Fifth UJC Congress' plenum. Public health and its relation to education continued to be the center of debate. This also elicited discussion on important science, technology, and research matters. Interest was focused on the general military service during the last minutes.

[Delegate Orestes Llanes, identified by caption] In many of our country's homes, parents tell their children to study and to be responsible, because if not, the service is going to get them. As a result, when they go through the service it is perceived as a punishment rather than an honor. The reality is that those entering general military service are young people unable to be admitted to the university, those with a grade point average too low to be admitted to the university. They end up being mid-level technicians and then are drafted by the general military service.

I believe that is a problem youth have to face from the political-ideological point of view. Youth have to overcome and solve that problem. We even see in our center what this means for the education of youth -- Cuban youth, your youth -- even before we are born. This country provides us medical attention from the time we are conceived. We have everything. We are given books and an education. When we are born we are taken to the child care centers. We receive everything free. In life, there is an element about education that concerns me; namely, that we should look for more. Our commander in chief was talking about the education of men on the job a while ago. In the process of our education -- the general education of youth -- I at least believe the political-ideological work that can be done with youth is not enough if those youth cannot see in a concrete way -- at a work center, at a place where at times you have to sweat -- or realize the value of everything we receive and the value of everything we have. Many times we do not appreciate it. I believe all, the majority, of the Cuban youth are capable of heroic feats, but the daily sacrifice needed, given by consciousness, is what is sometimes lacking. I believe that is a problem of educating the new generation.

I was talking about this problem related to the general military service because we have a beautiful experience in our center, and I believe it happens in many higher education centers. It is the comrades of the 18 Order. Comrades who have completed the general military service from the 18 order have been admitted to our center. It is true that those comrades have poor academic achievement and do not have a good grade point average; that is a reality. But we have to consider a set of factors.

It is true those students did not choose a professional career because they have low grade averages and because the training they get at the pre-military school is not the best one to attend the university. The attention they get at the university has to improve a lot. However, they teach the students there. The ones who come from day courses, who have better grade point averages, are taught dedication, sacrifice, and effort because they are the ones who study more, the ones who sacrifice the most, and the ones who work more. That is why I believe all our youth should go through the general military service in one way or another, because the education provided by the Armed Forces [applause], I believe the education received in the Armed Forces is not the education received in every day schooling. It is much richer in terms of sacrifices. I want to cover it all. There are comrades who show concern over recommending students go into the service after they finish pre-university school, if they should go before. Sometimes they also consider the fact they may fall behind academically. They wonder if that will bring problems in training new scientists. I am going to give my opinion about this. Actually, I am not a specialist qualified to assess the total education of man; I do not know if that could hinder his intellectual and scientific development. I do want to say something, at least what I feel. I wish all our scientists and all our intellectuals could learn from the Armed Forces the dedication our Armed Forces have in the defense of the fatherland. If all intellectuals were dedicated to their work the way our Armed Forces dedicate themselves to the defense of our country, I believe many of our problems would be solved. I believe one learns that in the Armed Forces.

[Delegate Vladimir Mas Moro, identified by caption] Referring to the report, I am going to talk about something the comrade was discussing. One can still see that formal acknowledgement is given to those who in one way or another join or leave our revolutionary Armed Forces, and one can see the attention given during the fulfillment of active military service. We are convinced military service builds character. But we have been incapable of strongly conveying this image. Why do I mention this? I mainly say that despite efforts made there are still some deficiencies. They are reflected in the fact there are some municipal recruitment commissions lacking adequate places to recruit. Some municipalities use empty premises with poor conditions. Sometimes they interview over 100 comrades at the same time, and thus, screening is not adequately done.

On another matter, the hail and farewell ceremonies mass organizations host are too rigid and are of poor quality. When the youth who work at production centers, such as trained mid-level technicians, are called to serve in the defense of the socialist fatherland, they lose the right to their positions and when they return from successfully serving their mission with the fatherland, they have no right to recover that position. This is a problem we have to analyze thoroughly. [applause]

Keeping in mind that defending the socialist fatherland is the highest honor and the supreme duty of each revolutionary, I believe each revolutionary should prepare for defense and in one way or another all the young people of our fatherland should be included in the military service. Because, in this way for many, the service means lagging at school or work. The idea that the only ones who join the service are young people who have academic or social problems prevails. Even today, unfortunately, this happens because the students with the best grades at our universities are excluded even though they are the best qualified people who would be able to learn and master our modern combat techniques. [applause]

I believe it is necessary all revolutionary youth prepare to defend the conquests of our socialist fatherland in one way or another, even if it is for a long or short period of time or in different periods of combat training. In this way we will be able to enforce what FAR Minister General Raul Castro said when he stressed the need for each young person to have a trench to defend in the war of all the people. [applause]

We do not want to end our remarks without saying, on behalf of the combatants of the Armed Forces, that for us it is a high honor to be part of the Armed Forces so well led by FAR Minister Raul Castro and our invincible Commander in Chief Fidel. [applause]

Castro Stresses Education

FLO41817 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1203 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] The quality of the speeches on topics concerning youth that also interest Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who wants to hear as many opinions as possible, motivated the revolution's leader to propose the Fifth UJC Congress be extended through tomorrow.

Congresses such as this are only repeated once every 50 years, said Fidel, who added, that since there are such good speakers, one should not pass up the opportunity to calmly discuss the things that interest our youth. It is true that very important topics have been discussed in relation to education, vocational training, and professional needs throughout the country. And, he said, there undoubtedly are many things still left to say about political and ideological work, as well as about culture's role.

What can be affirmed is that the Cuban youth firmly support Fidel because, as one delegate said, Fidel understands youth. He criticizes them, and he stimulates and educates them with the truth of his example and with the truth of this revolution.

The construction of socialism is based on sacrifice and unselfishness, the commander in chief stressed during statements made at the congress.

Several delegates spoke at the session, including Havana delegate (Yoanna Tablada), who emotionally described Fidel as an example to youth and also discussed teacher training problems.

Santiago de Cuba delegate Maria Avila stressed the need for more efficient work with professors since they are the ones who motivate the students with the quality of the classes they hold. In reference to this, Fidel reemphasized university lectures have been reduced because student selection is more rigorous and more efficient in intermediate education.

If we want to construct socialism, we must teach hard work, Fidel stressed during a lively dialogue on vocational training with delegate Matilde Barrila. The commander in chief said one must discover why youth are not interested in teaching certain specialties such as labor education, physical education, chemistry, mathematics, and he stressed the importance of training in those fields.

Fidel suggested teachers who graduated from training 2 or 3 years ago could be given incentives to study in those understaffed fields. He also said youth and children should be motivated to become interested in those areas.

The revolution's leader heard another delegate describe veterinary training deficiencies. Fidel insisted that higher education has to respond to the needs of the country.

It is one thing to prepare revolutionaries on a theoretical basis and another to think they are educated only in theory, said the commander in chief on the 3d day of the congress. Fidel was referring to a topic introduced by delegate Hidalia Romero, who said an error was made in sending certain cadres from organizations to study politically-oriented careers.

Our highest leader said this was a misconception of many who think communists are trained with political economic classes. He stressed that those who participated in the struggle for liberation in the mountains did not have that Marxist training, yet they never failed the revolution.

Fidel expressed his surprise when he asked about the study programs for the medical sciences detachment and was informed they had three courses in Marxism and political economics.

I know (?there) are more efficient and integral teachers finishing their studies, the highest leader of our revolution said. Delegates from Havana and Las Tunas expressed their concern over teacher training problems, especially in labor education and teacher qualifications.

Responding to the delegates, Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez stressed efforts made by teachers who combine [words indistinct] with work even though, he said, they need to revise their study plans.

Fidel said labor education is something to be made available in every center. He discussed the need to stimulate vocational training for youths.

We must confront imperialism with science and technology; these are our current weapons, stressed our commander in chief. Fidel said computers have been introduced in universities to expose students more to science and technology. He added that it is one thing to understand political economic ideas and another to teach them extensively.

Fidel said resources for (?regular) university courses will be reduced because they are geared to specialties the country does not need. There is a possibility that higher-education courses will continue if the youth seeks more background in culture, he said.

Villa Clara delegate (Jaisa Martinez) referred to the negative political influence of fraud and cited a case that occurred in Caibarien on which Fidel called for an extensive investigation.

The delegates to the Fifth UJC Congress received greetings of solidarity from guests representing the USSR, GDR, Nicaragua, Angola, and Poland, as well as delegates from other nations and youth organizations, during the previous sessions.

Soviet youth delegate Petras Ignatas stressed the unity between the USSR and Cuba in its advancement toward socialism. The Sandinist representative announced his organization's decision to honor the delegates with the Patricia Powell Ryan Award, named for a youth who fell in combat.

The congress will end tomorrow and will continue its analysis of education today. Afterwards, it will debate culture's role and political-ideological work.

During the first session, 1,500 delegates approved the candidates for members and alternate members of the UJC National Committee.

Debate Culture, Education

FL061303 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1203 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Speaking at the Fifth UJC Congress, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said Havana's Garcia Lorca Theater will be remodeled to mark the 150th anniversary of its construction.

We will also have to think about how to finish building the art vocational schools under construction, he said. The revolution's top leader noted the support the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in Havana has provided to these tasks. He said that with the effort to recover the building spirit, many things will be improved, including the Amadeo Roldan Theater. Referring to the National Arts School, he stated the center was never really finished. He suggested that a working group be organized to find ways to finish the building. I believe the National Arts School needs certain installations to fulfill its mission, as in the case of the Camilitos and the pre-university students of exact sciences, Fidel remarked.

Culture and education are inseparable, said Havana's (Marielena Jovense) in her remarks at the plenary meeting. Fidel listened attentively to the young woman's views. She said culture was being taught without the required quality at the various educational levels, and this conspired against the well-balanced education of the new man. The audience broke out in unanimous applause when Santiago delegate Milagros Ramirez called for the elimination of linkage in the artistic sphere because this mechanism, she said, has only made artists money-mad; they engage in (?marathon) activities with no cultural objectives at all. Elizabeth Diaz Higher Art Institute representative reviewed her experiences in esthetical education on the basis of her work with children in the (Romerillo) barrio in Playa, where social conditions are not the best.

The lack of practice facilities for the ballet school and the absence of adequate political-ideological work were some of the problems in culture mentioned by Havana delegate Dulce Hernandez. Havana City delegate Caridad Dieguez also participated in the discussions. She listed the difficulties in the culture, including the small number of published music scores, the inexperience of those purchasing material resources, and the inadequate work of graduates. Luis Alberto Garcia, vice president of the Saiz Brothers Association, said culture should be the environment in which the soul of man is nurtured. He warned the value scale of revolutionary artists must exclude selfishness and mercantilism. Ramon Balmaceda, the popular delegate from Sancti Spiritus, cited the example of the Escambray Theater group and stressed artists and people must come closer.

Culture Minister Armando Hart offered food for thought in connection with the work in his sector, which was extensively debated by the delegates. Hart said that in the cultural sphere there are outstanding values that could contribute to our society's ideological development. He highlighted the artist's role in the revolutionary process. One of the revolution's main conquests, Hart stated, is the great demand for culture and art among the people; that is why we should plan to achieve not only quantitative development of culture but also qualitative development. Culture is part of the educational process, the minister added. He was visibly moved during his concluding remarks when he said: I have felt in this congress that the future is making demands of me and that the young are questioning me.

PCC Central Committee Secretary Carlos Aldana spoke at Fidel's suggestion and asserted: This congress has contributed to the effort to resolve culture's problems. Aldana alluded to the deficiencies that have plagued the sector for a long time.

He said these result mostly from the application of mechanisms, distortions, and harebrained schemes alien to culture essence. He also discussed musical promotion policy shortcomings and pointed out that there is no room for the population of pseudo-cultural products. He also talked about inflated payments and payrolls in the cultural sector. Only Fidel and art can fill up Revolution Square, Aldana said referring to the gala featuring the "Nueva Trova" musical group attended by thousands of young people.

To speak frankly does not mean political immaturity, our commander in chief stressed during his participation in the debate on education, a topic critically broached by several delegates. Higher education representatives mentioned the pressures the universities have experienced in the wake of proposals for broad profile courses of study. Fidel wondered how the problem was going to be solved when there were officials who resisted the idea of eliminating narrow profile specialties. Luis Rodriguez from Camaguey spoke of the poor quality of sports equipment sent to the universities. INDER [National Institute For Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] President Conrado Martinez explained to the delegates that solutions are already being sought to get the material to the centers.

Jesus Alvarez from Havana and Osvaldo Martinez from Sancti Spiritus discussed the problems in the teaching-educational process. Vocational training, the lack of urgency and the need for better political-ideological work were some of the topics discussed. Several delegates asserted education was also a problem that involved the young. Havana delegate Marlene Gonzalez, a student at the Navy's Camilito School, said timely handling has solved many problems at her school. Teresa Rodriguez of Villa Clara pointed out that strong political work at the grassroots is a must. The remarks made by Salvador Tamayo from Cienfuegos were opportune and well received. He disclosed the difficulties encountered by students who are presenting work required for graduation and who have to pay private citizens for things that in the majority of cases are acquired through the diversion of resources. Irina Soler from Havana City and Marlene Villavicencio from the Isle of Youth spoke about professional orientation and education in schools for foreign scholarship holders, respectively.

RAINS CAUSE PROBLEMS IN AGROINDUSTRIAL SPHERE

Havana Milling Drops

FL021522 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1406 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The 16 agroindustrial complexes in Havana Province have reported only 51 percent utilization of their grinding capacities yesterday. The sugarcane shortage caused by the poor condition of the rain-soaked fields has prevented one Havana center from reaching the 86 percent planned for the province.

Beginning today, 200 high-productivity workers in San Antonio de los Banos will head for the potato fields to pick the second million of quintals Havana expects to reach on 10 April.

Another pressing task they will undertake is to pick half a million tobacco leaves to finish the harvest of this important item.

Weather Affects More Areas

FL040237 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] The recent rains brought by a cold front a few days ago caused the national sugar industry to lose in the 10-day period over 18 percent of the time scheduled for grinding. The most affected provinces were Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and Ciego de Avila. The latter registered 36 percent of lost time, the largest figure in the country. Ciego de Avila is showing the largest report of breakdowns in the 10-day period with 8.11 percent, which is considered high. The Ciego de Avila, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Patria o Muerte agroindustrial complexes are responsible for that interruption figure.

FERNANDEZ GIVES MEDALS TO PLANE CREW, PASSENGERS

FL070355 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The Border Protection Medal, awarded by the Cuban Council of State at the request of the interior minister [Jose Abrahantes], was presented during a simple ceremony today at the Jose Marti International Airport to the captain, the plane [word indistinct], and four passengers, including the PNR [National Revolutionary Police] combatant, who were traveling on flight 706 to Girona. They thwarted with their attitude and bravery an attempted hijacking by antisocial elements who thought they could evade revolutionary vigilance. They tried to divert the plane from its route and force it to land in U.S. territory. [video shows men receiving medals from Manuel Fernandez, vice interior minister, identified by caption]

[Begin Fernandez recording] Once again, our enemies were mistaken by not taking into account the firm and decisive attitude of the crew and passengers, who, at the risk of their own lives, decided to neutralize and eliminate the goals of the counterrevolutionary elements. [applause] [end recording]

JAMAICAOPPOSITION PNP LEADER MANLEY HOSPITALIZED

FL061715 Bridgetown CANA in English 0043 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 4, CANA — Opposition Peoples' National Party (PNP) leader, Michael Manley, is in hospital for observation over a recurring case of diverticulitis, party officials said today.

Two years ago, Manley 62, had an operation for the complaint, an inflammation of the intestinal sacs.

Nearly three weeks ago PNP officials said Manley was suffering from influenza and this week they reported he had a relapse and that doctors had ordered him to rest at home because of his planned hectic schedule after the Easter holidays.

But last night he entered the private medical associates hospital here for observation on the advice of his doctors, officials said.

They said that the duration and virulence of his influenza had caused a flare-up of his diverticular illness.

Spokesmen at the hospital, where Manley also underwent surgery for a benign goitre, said he was resting comfortably but could not say when he would be released.

Manley did not attend a PNP rally in Kingston Thursday night, but sent a recording in which he said the doctors would give him the go ahead before the end of the month to lead planned demonstrations here to press Prime Minister Edward Seaga for general elections.

Manley is known here as something of a fitness buff who jogs early mornings around the Mona Dam in Kingston.

However, questions have been raised periodically about his health after his first bouts of illnesses.

Surgery Planned

FL071309 Bridgetown CANA in English 1102 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Kingston, April 7 CANA-REUTER — Michael Manley, leader of Jamaica's Opposition Peoples' National Party (PNP) is to undergo surgery this week, the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The television company did not elaborate in its report last night, but said a statement would be issued Wednesday [8 April].

There was no word on Manley's condition last night. PNP Spokesman Hartley Nieta said Manley, who had been unable to appear at recent PNP rallies, was suffering from influenza.

The PNP is leading Prime Minister Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party in popularity opinion polls and is pressing the government to hold a general election ahead of the first quarter 1989 deadline. Manley, a charismatic 62-year-old economist, was prime minister of Jamaica from 1972 to 1980.

ST LUCIA

THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD, RESULTS RELEASED

FLO61642 Bridgetown CANA in English 1412 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Apr 6, CANA -- There were long queues outside polling stations here this morning, as voting started under bright sunshine in St Lucia's third general elections since independence.

The tight security which characterized the 1979 and 1982 polling was not in evidence today, as the electoral department acceded to complaints from the three contesting parties that the presence of armed police had only served to intimidate and discourage voters.

Chief elections officer McClair Daniel had earlier predicted a good turn out, based on the enthusiasm shown by several hundred young people to be registered.

The three parties ended their month-long campaign yesterday with motorcades and street fairs which culminated in major meetings in the Castries area, where a total of five candidates are contesting the election.

Altogether forty-six candidates are in the race for the 17 parliamentary seats at stake.

Some 83,052 voters are registered this year, 7,000 more than in 1982 when the ruling United Workers Party (UWP) won 14 seats, with the main opposition St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) winning two and the left-leaning Progressive Labour Party (PLP) one.

The UWP of Prime Minister John Compton is predicting a win, but more recently the SLP and the PLP have been cautiously optimistic about a victory.

Yesterday the Roman Catholic Church here urged its congregation to ensure that they turned out in large numbers to cast their ballots.

Archbishop Kelvin Felix said that voters should be guided by principles and forget personality when choosing a government for the 238 square mile island.

Voting, which started at 6 a.m., is expected to continue until 6 p.m., with the weatherman predicting no change in the fine weather conditions evident here this morning.

UWP Wins Elections

FLO71104 Bridgetown CANA in English 0529 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, April 7, CANA -- Prime Minister John Compton's United Workers Party (UWP) narrowly retained the government in a toughly-fought general election here yesterday, winning nine of the 17 parliamentary seats at stake.

The rejuvenated St Lucia Labour Party (SLP), led by big businessman Julian Hunte, picked up the remaining eight seats.

It was the fifth five-year term for Compton, the lawyer-farmer who turns 61 on May 1. And for Hunte, who took over the SLP leadership three years ago, it was his first success at the polls.

The UWP had won 14 seats in the 1982 poll, with two going to the SLP and one to the Leftist Progressive Labour Party (PLP).

Compton, who saw his 11-seat majority in the last parliament whittled down to one, expressed disappointment with the outcome. "We had some surprises," he told CANA. "We didn't expect to lose any of those seats."

The five UWP casualties were Health Minister Clendon Mason, Attorney General Leonard Riviere, junior ministers Brian Charles (health), Peter Phillip (communications and works), and backbencher Elridge Stephens.

The PLP lost the single seat it had in the last parliament, held by Jon Odlum, the brother of PLP leader George Odlum, who went down to his second consecutive defeat.

Compton said he had already picked his cabinet, but declined to give names. He said all but one member of the cabinet -- the attorney general -- would come from the elected nine. The attorney general will be chosen from the senate, he said, because except for himself, there was no lawyer among the successful UWP candidates.

Compton blamed a low turnout on a lack of real issues and complacency, especially among UWP supporters. "People were complacent, particularly our people," he said.

The St Lucia leader promised to consult with the opposition on his pre-election proposal to amend the constitution to facilitate the island's participation in a planned political union of eastern Caribbean island states.

"I have to consult with the opposition...because we couldn't proceed without a two-thirds majority...if the opposition objects, we could not proceed," Compton said.

In the Castries southeast riding, SLP leader George Odlum castries went down to UWP newcomer, agriculturalist Gregory Averil, a former PLP supporter who defected.

Averil was in fact Odlum's campaign manager in the 1982 elections, when the PLP leader also failed to win a seat.

Actual figures on the turnout at the polls were not immediately available, but chief elections officer McClair Daniel described it as "very low".

Prime Minister Compton in fact cited one constituency where he said the UWP candidate lost by less than 50 votes because, according to him, only about half of the 600 registered voters turned out.

Official Election Results

FL072043 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, April 7, CANA — Following are official results released this afternoon of yesterday's general election won by the United Workers Party (UWP) with nine seats to the eight of the St Lucia Labour Party (SLP). The Progressive Labour Party (PLP) failed to score.

Castries east:	Elijah Greenidge (SLP)	1213
	Nicholas Joseph (PLP)	663
	Romanus Lansiquot (UWP)	2443
Dennerly North:	Richard Edwin (PLP)	165
	Ferdinand Henry (UWP)	1629
	Anthony Paul Torrance (SLP)	1217
Dennerly South:	Denis Sinclair Dabreo (PLP)	22
	Remy Lesmond (SLP)	950
	Clendon Mason (UWP)	763
Laborie:	Stephenson Annus (UWP)	778
	Neville Cenac (SLP)	1731
Castries North:		
West/Babonneau:	Allan Bousquet (UWP)	2078
	Clarence Michel (PLP)	76
	Emanuel Prevostmande (SLP)	699
Micoud South:	John Compton (UWP)	1573
	Lazarus Jn Baptiste (PLP)	138
	Henry Marquis (SLP)	284
Castries South:	Desmond Brathwaite (UWP)	1124
	Carlisle Jn Baptiste (SLP)	129
	Jon Odium (PLP)	836
Soufriere:	Baden Allain (SLP)	1827
	Leonard Riviere (UWP)	1558
Choiseul:	Brian Charles (UWP)	1745
	Evans Calderon (SLP)	1829
Anse-la-Rayé/Canaries:	Ira Dauvergne (UWP)	1473
	Francis Mitchell (PLP)	175
	George Regis (SLP)	1507
Castries Central:	George Mallet (UWP)	786
	Wilcina Haynes (PLP)	149
	Velon John (SLP)	397
Vieux Forth North:	Joseph Emmanuel (UWP)	638
	Cecil Lay (SLP)	1319
Micoud North:	Louis George (UWP)	2073
	Servillus Jeffrey (SLP)	213
	Matthew Monroe (PLP)	41
Vieux Forth South:		
	Peter Josie (SLP)	1442
	Elridge Stephens (UWP)	1196

Castries North		
East:	Oswald Augustin (PLP)	821
	Stephenson King (UWP)	2399
	Michael Pilgrim (SLP)	1753
Gros Islet:	Vic Fadlien Fevrier (PLP)	128
	Julian Hunte (SLP)	2103
	Peter Phillip (UWP)	1668
Castries South		
East:	Gregory Avril (UWP)	1992
	Terrence Mumerelle (SLP)	162
	George Odlum (PLP)	1298

TURKS AND CAICOS

GOVERNOR BRADLEY ANNOUNCES APRIL 1988 ELECTIONS

FLO22000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1859 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos — Elections are to be held in the Turks and Caicos Islands in April 1988 governor of the British colony Michael Bradley announced yesterday.

The disclosure came hours after a constitutional commission, appointed by Britain last July following its dismissal of the government here, released its report. The governor said a number of constitutional provisions and new safeguards would be put in place leading up to the return to ministerial government.

The commission is recommending a committee system to provide greater ministerial accountability and wider powers for the islands' governor. The report suggested that the legislative council (parliament) be increased from 11 to 13 members.

Three members of the four-member interim administration Ariel Missick, Carlos Simons and Emanuel Missick, who have dissociated themselves from the former Progressive National Party (PNP) in which they served, have formed a new party, the National Democratic Alliance.

Following yesterday's announcement of an election date, political parties were busy planning to hold public meetings.

No bills have been passed by the legislative council since last July when the interim administration assumed office, following a commission of enquiry which alleged corruption involving members of the cabinet. However, some bills, including appropriation bills, are reported to have been passed directly by the governor.

RADIO REPORTS NEW GOVERNMENT INSTALLED

FL071817 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] This morning a new government was installed in Suriname. It is more or less the same government which was in office with the addition of a few new faces to fill the places left vacant by the resignation of five ministers in mid-February.

The new cabinet is led by Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch with the Foreign Ministry going to Mr Henk Heidweiller. Until his new appointment, Mr Heidweiller was the director of the cabinet of the government leader. Trade unionist (Wilfred Hugh) takes over the Ministry of Justice while the new public health minister is foreign ministry staffer Mr Henk Ali Mahumed). Former Finance Minister Soebhas Mungra, who resigned in February, has returned to that post. Agriculture Minister Cornelius Ardjosomito, who was acting minister of transport, trade, and industry has not been confirmed in that position.

The cabinet will sit until the new government is formed after general elections on November 25th.

GUARD SHOOTS AT NETHERLANDS JOURNALIST

FL061757 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Three people were wounded on Saturday [4 April] night when the military fired at a Dutch journalist who failed to observe more than one roadblock and ignored warning signals by a military guard. Radio journalist (Het Vonbrackel) passed the roadblock in front of the People's Palace and failed to stop when the guard fired a warning shot. (Von Brackel) was unharmed but some guests at a nearby bar, among whom there was a soldier, were wounded.

REFUGEE AGREEMENT REACHED WITH FRENCH GUIANA

FL071945 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] After 2 days of negotiations, Suriname and French Guiana reached agreements on the return of 8,000 Surinamese refugees. The discussions took place on the capital of Cayenne and were led by the prefect of the French dependency. Suriname is hoping to get support from international organizations for the operation. Thousands of inhabitants from the eastern Marowijne District fled their homes to French Guiana because of the fighting between the national Army and members of the Brunswijk Gang during the past month. Also nearly 7,500 interior residents have fled to Paramaribo.

BRUNSWIJK REBELS ATTACK MILITARY PATROL

FL071500 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] In Suriname, Ronnie Brunswijk's rebels have attacked a military patrol. A military spokesman said that one soldier has been killed and another nine missing. Apparently, the rebels captured a gun from an armoured car during the action.

ARMY ATTACKS REBELS, KILLS 8 GANG MEMBERS

FLO71923 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Last weekend, members of the national Army attacked Bitagron and drew back the terror gang which calls itself Jungle Commando. After heavy fighting, an outpost of the gang was also destroyed. Eight gang members were killed while some members of the national Army were slightly wounded. Two villagers were also wounded.

The wooden part of the bridge at Bitagron was badly damaged and repair works are to be carried out soon.

On Saturday [4 April], there was also a clash between the Army and the gang in the Commewijne District. A combined search patrol of the Army met with a basis camp of the so-called Jungle Commando at the east-west connection nearby km 32 and were engaged in a clash with the gang members. Three members of the search patrol are now missing.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES SEVEN HIGH SCHOOLS AGAIN

FLO71849 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Today seven high schools have been closed again by the government after [words indistinct] yesterday that normal classes could not be resumed. Yesterday evening, Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch in a television interview said that investigations are being carried out on the nonfunctioning of the seven schools. The schools are (Fafo One and Two), Lyceum, the Institute of Intermediate Economic Studies, and its branches.

Eighty-eight secondary and high schools in the Paramaribo and the Wanika Districts were reopened yesterday after they had been closed for 7 weeks. In some other schools this morning, all the students did not follow classes. At the newstime, it was not quite clear what was the extent of the irregularities.

YOUTH DEMAND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, JOBS

FLO71941 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The youth at Paramaribo and Wanika Districts have demanded political participation for the youth of Suriname. They made this demand at a fourth and last in a series of regional mini-congresses which were held in the rural areas of the country. The mini-congresses were held in preparation for a national youth congress which is to be held soon. At this congress, the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs will come up with a policy on youth. At the last mini-congress, the focus was on production, unemployment, and the youth demanded 25 percent of the jobs available in the country. They would also like to have political participation by a youth assembly or by an umbrella organization.

LABOR MINISTER DEPARTS FOR CARICOM MEETING

FLO61808 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Labor Minister Andre Kornaar on Friday [3 April] left Suriname for Belize to attend a Caricom meeting of labor ministers. Suriname has observer status in the Caribbean community. Minister Kornaar was invited to this meeting by Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford.

HIGH-TENSION PYLON DESTROYED BY EXPLOSIVES

FLO71842 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] A high-tension pylon at Afobaka-Paranam has been destroyed again by explosives. The pylon was removed from its foundation because of the explosion but it is still standing because it is being supported by the cables. Under normal circumstances, the pylon will not fall. If this happens it could lead to a new energy crisis like the one experienced in January.

The Brunswijk Gang then destroyed three high-tension pylons with dynamite. This resulted in the energy supplies to Paramaribo being cut by half for 1 1/2 months. At the beginning of March, these pylons were replaced by wooden ones and it is one of these that has been damaged again.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS, BOUTERSE ROLE ANALYZED

PMO71457 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[Marcel van Lieshout dispatch: "Suriname to the Polls in November. Bouterse Sows Doubts About His Postelection Role"]

[Text] Paramaribo -- Surinamese Army and government leader Desi Bouterse thinks it very possible that his role in Surinamese politics will come to an end this year. According to Bouterse it is not the intention that his political organization, the 25 February Movement, should take part in the 25 November general election as an official political party.

If Bouterse is not nominated as a candidate by one of the parties that will be taking part in the elections, this means that there is no prospect of an important political role for him.

Bouterse hinted at such a development after he had announced to the National Assembly Tuesday evening [31 March] the scenario for the future democratic processes in Suriname. On 30 September the Surinamese people will have the opportunity to voice their views on the draft constitution which was adopted this week by the assembly. On 25 November this year, the 12th anniversary of Surinamese independence, free and secret elections will follow.

It is unclear to what extent the population of eastern Suriname, dominated by rebel leader Ronnie Brunswijk, can be involved in the democratization plans. The continuation of the armed struggle will have no effect on the implementation of the plans, Bouterse said.

In order to ensure that the elections are fair, those in power in Paramaribo have requested the help of Venezuela, which will give technical assistance. Venezuela has also been asked to approach other South American countries to send observers. Bouterse: "In doing so we want to show yet again that Suriname wants to do everything to achieve real integration in this region."

Bouterse said that he has little hope that the plans announced this week will lead to the resumption of Netherlands development aid. This aid has been suspended since the end of 1982 (after the so-called "December murders") and, according to The Hague, will only be resumed when Suriname becomes fully democratic. However, since 1982 the sum of postponed development aid has risen to around 1.5 billion guilders — the major cause of Suriname's major economic problems.

Bouterse: "How the Netherlands reacts to our plans does not interest me. I am not one of the people who have any belief in the Netherlands. The Netherlands approach makes me think of the jungle. The right of the strongest always triumphs."

Although it has never been said aloud, The Hague attaches importance above all to Bouterse's disappearing as rapidly as possible from the political stage. It was apparent from the developments of the last few weeks that the Army leader was particularly interested in the presidency. According to the draft constitution adopted this week the presidency is coupled to the chairmanship of the Council of State (a new political body to monitor the government) and to the supreme command over the Army.

However, Bouterse can only become president if he is nominated as a candidate in the coming elections by one of the political parties. The new National Assembly will then elect a president by a two-thirds majority.

Bouterse: "If I am asked by one of the political parties to make myself available as a candidate in the elections, I will consider such a request very seriously. When I am being discussed, all sorts of people try to put forward false conclusions. Such as: Just look, that man is currently commander in chief and will probably become president straight away. It is not even true that I am commander in chief.

"Our acting president is at present commander in chief of the Army, but some people simply do not want to know this. I am depicted as a dracula, a dictator, but how do you square this with the fact that I have worked on this constitution in joint consultations with workers, industry and commerce, and political parties?"

It is unclear which parties will take part in the elections. Work is still going on on the law which will stipulate what conditions the parties must meet. The basis for this is contained in the draft constitution. It is clear that the old political parties like the Progressive Reformed Party [VHP], the Suriname National Party [NPS], and the Indonesian Peasants' Party will take part in the elections. Also, the trade unions are working on the formation of a new workers' party. In the new assembly, which is still one in which deputies are appointed and which will continue to work until the elections, Fred Derby's C-47 trade union, which had previously walked out, is represented.

Yesterday the chairmen of the most important political parties — Lachmon of the VHP and Arron of the NPS — made it clear that they are not available for important political posts. Arron was prime minister in February 1980 when the military seized power and was arrested by Bouterse and held for a long time under house arrest: "We have already made our political contribution by reaching a political accord with the military in November 1985. What we promised then — a rapid as possible return to democratic conditions — has been kept. In fact, the election campaign began on that day in November 1985."

According to Arron all the democratization plans that have now been announced are the result of strong teamwork by the military, political parties, industry and commerce, and the trade unions. "It could perhaps sound odd, but as far as Bouterse's contribution is concerned I can only be positive. Up to now he has kept all his promises. In the last few years it has been difficult for the old political parties to maintain their contacts with their rank and file, but I have noticed very clearly that since November 1985 party commitment is growing again. It is now up to the Netherlands to make a public statement about these processes and to stimulate them."

One of the biggest problems in the next few months is the question of how those in power in Paramaribo can succeed in involving the population in eastern Suriname in the referendum on the draft constitution and the elections. Bouterse has said that he wants to increase the political influence of the districts outside Paramaribo, but this is not possible in eastern Suriname because of the activities of the Jungle Commando.

"That area needs special attention. I cannot say more than that we will go through with our program and in doing so will involve all parts of the country as far as possible."

He made it clear that Brunswijk's armed resistance will have no effect on the date of the elections. "Certainly not, otherwise we would have had just as little reason to begin making public a draft constitution this week." Nor will Paramaribo make any attempt to reach a settlement with the rebels. "We do not negotiate with terrorists." And somewhat cryptically: "A military solution can also be a political solution. As far as eastern Suriname is concerned we have opted for a political solution with military elan."

In Suriname this week a new government will probably take office to bridge the period up to the elections (the present government's mandate runs out this week). Not many changes in ministerial posts are expected. It is more or less certain that Bouterse's present chef de cabinet, Henk Heidweiller, will become foreign minister. Heidweiller is considered to be Suriname's number one diplomat. His appointment is thought important now that those in power are most anxious to normalize relations with the Netherlands (read: bring about the resumption of the development aid owing to Suriname).

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY
REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY
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Inter-African Affairs

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